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DRINKING CUT 84 PER CENT, FINDS YALE ECONOMIST

Prof. Fisher Says Great Reduction Under Dry Law Is Undebatable

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW WILL SOLVE PROBLEMS

Referenda Efforts He Looks Upon as Merely "Making Faces" at Constitution

NEW YORK—In his book "Prohibition at Its Worst," published today by the Macmillan Company, Irving Fisher, professor of Economics at Yale, declares that "evidently constitutional prohibition came on the country somewhat prematurely." But he adds that "after an examination of all the data, I have estimated that the flow of alcohol down human throats in the United States is at present certainly less than 16 per cent, probably less than 10 per cent, and possibly less than 5 per cent of the preprohibition consumption." For this reason, and because of new facts set forth in the book tending to show that new recruits to the army of drunks are slackening among the young first offenders, Professor Fisher urges that the experiment be continued.

In his eyewitness story as chairman of the War-time Conference on Alcohol of the Council of National Defense, Professor Fisher states that the limited trial period of prohibition during war time and one year thereafter, which his committee had recommended, was finally passed only after Congress had voted to submit the Eighteenth Amendment for ratification by the states. In fact, wartime prohibition did not take effect until after the war was over, and then served merely as a stopgap between the adoption of Constitutional prohibition and its taking effect permanently.

The "premature" adoption of Constitutional prohibition, "before certain sections, notably the east and the great cities, were prepared for it by education," Professor Fisher lays at the door of the United States Brewers' Association. That association, he asserts, fought to a standstill the trial measure advocated by his committee, so that President Wilson asked that it be withdrawn in order that the Lever Food Bill, to which it was attached as a rider, might be passed. "It was the brewers," he says, "who had won; for their influence had caused the filibuster that compelled the President to make his request."

Now the Brewers Organized

How the brewers organized against war-time prohibition is explained by Professor Fisher as follows: "In the course of sounding out public opinion, I had sent several hundred telegrams to business leaders and others asking whether they favored wartime prohibition. Most business men and practically all economists approved of prohibition as a war measure. It so happened that one of the telegrams, reaching a business man who disapproved of the proposal, was handed to a brewer.

The brewer's forces had long been superbly organized for action, and they proceeded at once to train their machine guns on the members of the Council of National Defense. One member, Mr. Gompers, I was told, received 50 telegrams in a single day protesting against any such action were taken, the Council of National Defense would be put out of business.

Daniel Willard, chairman of the council, though personally favorable to prohibition, felt it unwise, as did others, to permit the matter to be presented to the council, and Dr. Martin was requested to call it off."

The fight was then transferred, Professor Fisher says, to Congress, where the measure was again blocked by the filibuster. "It was as an indirect result of this second defeat of wartime prohibition," he explains, "that Constitutional prohibition came about. The brewers found that, unwittingly, they had jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire.

"Personally I had been very reluctant to see Constitutional prohibi-

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GOV. BREWSTER CHARGES EFFORT TO MAKE DEAL

Says Hale Group Sought Pledge That He Would Avoid Senate Race

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 20 (Special)—Up to the present, there seems very slight prospects of peace resulting from Stanley Baldwin's latest offer to the miners. He said that if they went back to work they might have their demands—a nation-wide agreement accepted in effect if not in word.

The Premier told the miners that the Government would back them in obtaining what they were seeking if they would only admit economic facts and return to the mines.

A. J. Cook, secretary for the Miners' Federation, after the Government announcement said that peace was no nearer than it was 20 weeks ago.

LABOR LOCARNO IS DESIDERATUM

British Employer Tells of Success of Taking Workers Into Copartnership

By Special Cable
LEEDS, Sept. 20—The Yorkshire conference on Labor co-partnership has brought together a number of British employers who are making progress toward the achievement of industrial peace. "Democracy in finance is a practical thing," said

Charles F. Ford, chairman of Ford, Ayrton & Co., silk spinners of Lancaster, speaking to the delegates.

"You will never get real co-partnership until you allow workers on the board of directors and to have every access to the financial affairs of the concern. We as employers must sacrifice some of our ideas of power—power over other people and the power of the workers."

Mr. Ford said he started in 1917 taking his employees into his confidence and in nine years that confidence had never been betrayed.

"Within a week after starting," he said, "there was a new spirit of interest in the mill, a new spirit of interest in the work, suggestions for improvement and a saving all round that was amazing." Under the profit-sharing scheme, the shareholders received 6 per cent annually, and of the available surplus a bonus which had been worked out at 5 per cent, semi-annually was paid to the worker on his wage or salary.

William Wallace, of New York, chairman of the conference, said that the future of the British industry depended greatly on a solution of the problem of securing the co-operation of the workers.

Theodore C. Taylor, a woolen manufacturer of Battley said: "The fear of mass management is closely akin to mismanagement." The enmity of the trade union leaders to co-partnership was abating, he said, as the movement became better understood.

Bertram Austin, co-author of "The Secret of High Wages," declared that a new industrial policy was imperative. If Great Britain was to be prepared for a period of intense international competition which was now on its way.

Albert R. Jones, the workers' chairman of the Bournville plant of Cadbury Brothers, said that the company's desire in 1918 to allow their employees a bigger share in the conduct of the business, now in successful operation for eight years, had brought peace and contentment both to the management and the men.

LOS ANGELES BEGINS FLIGHT TO NEWPORT

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 20 (P)—The naval dirigible Los Angeles left the naval air station shortly before 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, on a three-day flight to Newport, R. I.

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Propounds Question as to Wherefore of Delay in New England's Growth

Commenting on the industrial situation throughout New England in its bulletins Progress Report, the New England Council's publication says under the heading of "The Office Cat Tells Us":

"That there is an orchard in New England that does a quarter of a million dollars' worth of business a year. It grades all its apples, packs them in boxes and cartons, identifies every package, and guarantees quality on every sale. It does not complain of western competition."

"That a banker in one of New England's best cities warned a citizens' meeting that the other day against admitting new industries, and—

"That letters written to boards of

assessors in 15 New England towns and 15 southern towns inquiring about taxation of industries and provisions for new industries brought almost no response from the New England officials, but a flood of letters from the southern towns giving all the information desired and offering every assistance."

"Can it be that the real New England problem is the lack of the desire and the will for growth and expansion?"

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Gave \$1000 to Malden

Governor Fuller first attracted attention in this respect, when he represented Malden as a member of the House in 1915. He made over his check of \$1000 to Malden. Subsequently he served as a national Representative, but again did not cash his checks. As Lieutenant-Governor for four years, he was entitled to \$16,000 and as Governor, \$10,000 yearly.

If re-elected Nov. 2 for another two-year term, the total amount of

state pay refused by him at the end of 1928 will represent \$47,000. This is exclusive of his salary as a member of the national House of Representatives.

The Governor confirmed the reports concerning his pay checks, adding: "I consider it a duty every man owes to his country to render public service to his state and country, interest himself in the business of the public and see to it that his children and children's children maintain this great democracy which we cherish so. There is no particular credit due me in this matter. I am simply another of those dollar-a-year men."

Special Fund Maintained

An employee in the Treasurer's office estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 checks are issued each

month by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This would mean from 240,000 to 360,000 checks a year, a fact not generally known, it was said.

In view of the vast amount of checks issued by the State, it is not surprising to find that hundreds have never been cashed. Many are lost in the mail, sent to wrong addresses, lost by the owner after receiving same or are held back as souvenirs or for other purposes.

So many checks are never cashed, or are delayed in being cashed for years that the State maintains a special unpaid check account. By examining the records, the Treasurer's office learns at the end of the year what checks have not been cashed. These accounts are then

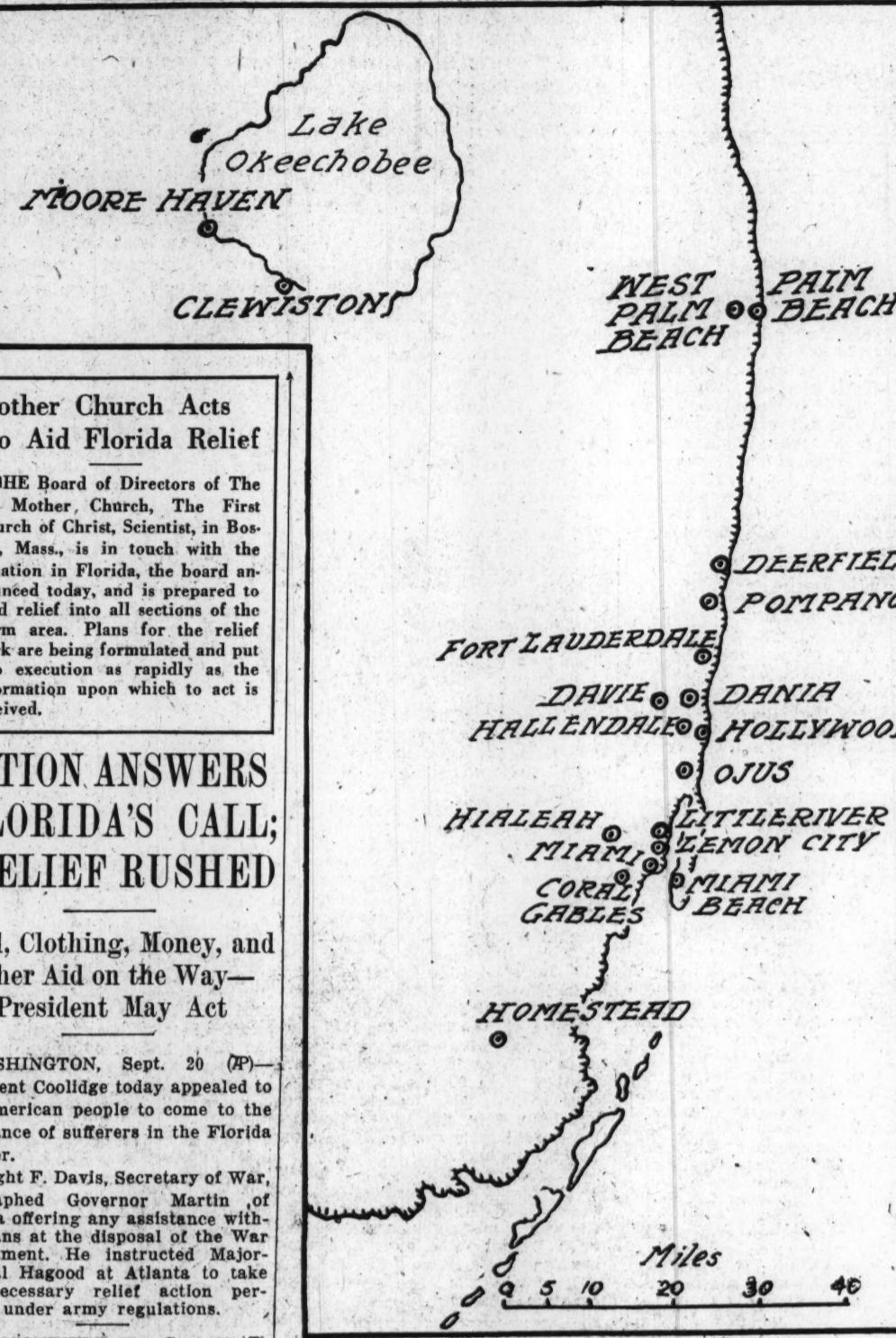
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Delegates Attending the League of Nations Conference Now in Session at Geneva



Left to Right—Signor Scaloja, Italy; Aristide Briand, France; Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakia; Sir Austen Chamberlain, Great Britain; Señor Guani, Uruguay; Viscount Ishii, Japan; Emile Vandea, Belgium, and M. Unden, Sweden.

Where Hurricane Was Most Severe in Florida



NATION ANSWERS FLORIDA'S CALL; RELIEF RUSHED

Food, Clothing, Money, and Other Aid on the Way—President May Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (P)—President Coolidge today appealed to the American people to come to the assistance of sufferers in the Florida disaster.

Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, telegraphed Governor Martin of Florida offering any assistance within means at the disposal of the War Department. He instructed Major-General Hagood at Atlanta to take any necessary relief action permitted under army regulations.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20 (P)—Citizens of every State are hurrying relief into the hurricane-swept area of southern Florida. Ten trains bearing foodstuffs, supplies, water and facilities for relief efforts headed into the storm area last night, while medical forces, fraternal organizations and private citizens joined forces in gathering materials for which there is urgent need.

Trains from Lakeland, Avon Park, Tampa, Sanford and Sebring put out for the Lake Okeechobee region, where more than 100 fatalities were reported at Moorehaven.

Into the Miami vicinity went trains from Jacksonville, Fort Pierce, West Palm Beach, Orlando and Tampa. Preparations for other trains were being made as railroad officials announced that gradually right of ways were being cleared.

Steadily mounting figures on the toll of the West Indian hurricanes in southeastern Florida placed the fatalities at more than 1000 and property damage in excess of \$125,000,000. Fatalities in Miami were estimated at 500 with 250 listed at Hollywood and 184 at Hialeah, but such figures as these are believed to have been lost at Fort Lauderdale and a similar number of Moorehaven, where the wind whipped huge waves over the Lake Okeechobee dykes, flooding the city.

Offers of aid poured in from the whole Nation as the people of Florida took up their task. From Washington came word that the American Red Cross was ready; from Chicago information that the Pullman Company stood by to furnish its cars for the housing of refugees. From Georgia came a message from Gov. Clifford Walker that the resources of that State were at the service of the homeless.

Meanwhile the work went on nearer at hand. Merchants at Jacksonville placed every available motor truck at the disposal of volunteer workers and others offered supplies from warehouses and other sources to relief trains. At a meeting here citizens subscribed \$25,000 and a relief fund was being swelled continuously.

Fred W. Baker, superintendent of

Coal and Iron Fields Are Found in Sardinia

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 20

WAST coal and iron fields have

been discovered at Perdusello,

in the Province of Cagliari;

Sardinia. The coal, estimated to

total 30,000,000 tons, is said to

belong to the same class as English

anthracite. The iron field nearby

occupies 200 square kilometers

and is estimated to contain 30,000,

000 tons of first quality and from

3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of second

and third quality.

Oscar Marein, engineer and

director of the company formed

for exploitation of the mines,

figures that coal can be taken to

the Port of Arbatax, at a cost of

150 lire per ton, as against 450 in

the cost of English coal.

FRANCO-GERMAN ECONOMIC PACT IS AGREED UPON

Germans to Admit on Favorable Terms Iron and Steel of Alsace-Lorraine

By HUGH F. SPENDER

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—At the historic conversations between Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, at the Wayside Inn at Thoiry, in the Jura Mountains, the correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor gathers that Dr. Stresemann agreed to the conclusion of an economic pact which, by admitting the iron, steel and textiles of Alsace-Lorraine into Germany on specially favorable terms, would assist French exports, while at the same time preventing intense competition leading to overproduction.

It is to conclude by this agreement, among other things, that Louis Loucheur has been selected to go to Berlin on Oct. 2. Furthermore, to provide France with money it is proposed to accelerate the reparation payments by the issue of German railroad bonds to the public, while at the same time it is suggested that the Saar mines be resold to Germany. The total from these sources should amount to a considerable sum, and some experts here believe that they can get over the difficulty of transferring it.

Amelia and Debts

France is not only to be assisted to put its own finances in order, but a proposal for a general settlement

STATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC LANDS DEEMED UNWISE

Would Cut Efficiency and
Multiply Laws, Dr. Work
Tells Mining Congress

DENVER, Colo., Sept 20 (Special)—Insistence of some western states that they should have the right to administer all public lands within their borders, an activity now vested in the United States Government, meets with no favor in the eyes of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, according to views expressed by him in a speech delivered at the opening session of the western division of the American Mining Congress.

Mr. Work referred to 41 bills introduced into Congress last winter seeking to have released to the United States ownership of the minerals in school lands within their respective borders. This, he said, was a demand for a radical change in the present land policy, which retains title to all minerals in the federal Government. Administration of public lands by the states, he asserted, would mean that the states would thereafter have the task of collecting and distributing the revenues from royalties, sales, etc., with ultimate net receipts so small as to represent an actual loss.

GOVERNMENT NOT PROFITING

He pointed out that under existing federal land laws, 52½ per cent of the royalties and approximately 60 per cent of the receipts from public land sales are diverted to the reclamation fund to be used in the west, while only 10 per cent of the royalties and about 25 per cent of the land receipts revert to the United States Treasury. Thirty-seven and a half per cent of the royalties and 5 per cent of the net proceeds from land sales are turned back to the states in which the lands are located.

The Government's expenditures last year in administering public lands, the Secretary stated, were no greater than its net receipts that a deficit of more than \$1,250,000 resulted. If the states were given control of their own public lands, therefore, their loss would be in corresponding ratio.

"Would any state having public lands prefer to administer them and pay the Government royalties instead of the Government administering and paying the royalties to the states?" he asked. "How many of our newer states could actually afford this? Their net financial income is greater now than if they themselves administered them."

OPPOSES STATE CONTROL

Releasing the right of public land administration to the states would inevitably result in a confusing multiplicity of laws governing mineral leases, the secretary added, whereas under the present system only one law need be considered.

He advocated repeal of the stock raising homestead act, on the ground that there no longer remains any land fit for homesteading for this

EVENTS TONIGHT

Regular meeting of School Committee of Boston, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Opening luncheon of season, Advertising Club of Boston, Harry Houdini, guest of honor. Hotel Bellevue, 12:30. Free tour, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

Opening, Knights Club of Boston, Coplay Plaza, 12:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 to 4.

Baseball, Cincinnati vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., July 1. Acceptance for mailing in a special rate for the post office provided for in section 1002, Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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(1) How is radio helping agriculture in Russia? —Editorial Page
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(3) What is the basis of diplomacy? —What They Are Saying
(4) To what composers does Hungary owe its musical fame? —Music Page
(5) Why does a bird meet Mr. Rand daily in St. Louis? —Sundial
(6) What birds have recently become extinct? —Book Page

These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

purpose; establishment of grazing districts; repeal of the timber and stone act; modification of the timber and stone act, to protect from disposal the small amount of timber still remaining in the public domain, and an increase in the size of scattered plots that may be awarded to the nearest private land owner from 150 acres to 320.

The convention includes the mining congress, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the American Silver Producers' Association.

At the opening session addresses also were given by William Spy, commissioner of the General Land Office, on "Leasing of the Public Domain," and Charles E. Winter, United States Representative from Wyoming on "Public Land States and the Federal Government."

FRANCO-GERMAN PACT AGREED ON

(Continued from Page 1)
ence which is to take place next year.

In view of the Briand-Stresemann conversations, the general disarmament of Europe has at least become a practical proposition, and France appears to be the first to recognize this.

There was also an interesting discussion in the committee on the Council of the League on the methods which should be evolved for tightening up Articles 15 and 16 of the Covenant of the Council against an intervention of the Council on the part of any member of the League. It was observed from M. Paul-Boncour's speech that France also was anxious that no delay should occur in bringing the League to its assistance in case of attack, and this too is not without interest in view of the Thoiry conversations.

That optimism reigns at Geneva at this moment is undeniable, but it is well to remember what M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann said in their speeches to the Assembly that there remain many difficulties to be solved before the final goal of European appeasement can be reached.

Patience Advised in Germany
By Wireless

BERLIN, Sept. 20—The German people are being asked by the Government and press to show patience and not expect an immediate improvement in conditions after Germany's entrance into the League of Nations. Dr. Stresemann is endeavoring to bring about a rapprochement between Germany and France on the broadest possible basis, instead of trying to gain a small yet immediate success, it is said.

It would have been easy for him to persuade M. Briand to bring about a reduction in the number of occupying troops, it is declared, but this would not have benefited Germany or improved the relations between this country and France, for, even the smallest number of foreign soldiers in the Rhineland would be sufficient to disturb the Franco-German relations.

The Liberal Vossische Zeitung, therefore, asks the German people, who generally expected a change for the better, first after Dicarno then after Geneva, to have "courage to trust," and begs them not always to distrust the French.

Adjustments Necessitated
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 20—The conference between M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann at second-class rates at the Post Office, Paris, July 1. Acceptance for mailing in a special rate for the post office provided for in section 1002, Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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KNIGHTS ELECT NEW PRESIDENT

Round-Table Convention Approves Plan to Excavate Old Site

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 20 (Special)—Unanimously the Knights of the Round Table in third international convention here approved the plan to contribute financial aid to excavating the ancient site of King Arthur's Round Table outside the walls of Caerleon in England. It is expected that the estimated \$2000 needed may be obtained during the present year.

Ernest McCleary of Detroit was elected international president. He asserted his hearty support of the Carleon work as an opportunity for strengthening international ties and binding the clubs more closely together in their broad program.

His election to succeed Edward A. Parker of San Francisco was also taken to indicate the desire of the organization to extend its knight hood to eastern, southern and mid-western states; and to get in closer touch with the eastern provinces of Canada.

Before concluding their convention, the knights passed resolutions expressing their desire to help boys and girls to a finer idealism through teaching them of Arthurian literature.

It is easy to excite pity for some little child, to win support for those who do not have their share of privileges in the world, but it means real unselfish service to teach ideals to the young boys and girls of your neighborhood or city and keep them from taking the wrong paths," declared Nathaniel Gardner of Washington.

The knights, by resolution, appointed a committee to study possibilities of an auxiliary for wives, sisters and daughters of members, asked for tolerance in religious and political matters, recommended the use of the knightly code, and thanked the Toledo Table for its hospitality.

Special thanks were extended to The Christian Science Monitor for its interest in the convention and its covering of the daily sessions.

Choice of the city for the 1927 convention was left to the International Board of Directors. Invitations were received from Dallas, Minneapolis, New Orleans, with Washington and Salt Lake City serving notice that they would extend an invitation for the 1928 gathering.

Other officers were elected as follows: Hal L. Cunliffe, Seattle; Max W. Nohl, Milwaukee; Dr. Calvin C. Aitken, Philadelphia, and Gen. Vicero W. Odum, Vancouver, B. C. Vice-presidents: Dr. Harold H. Meredith of Oakland, Calif., re-elected as international director.

SHIPBUILDER FORESEES ADVANCE OF AVIATION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (P)—Prince Leopold, Crown Prince of Belgium, left this morning for Stockholm, where his engagement to Princess Astrid of Sweden will be announced tomorrow after a crown council.

The Princess, who is the third daughter of Prince Charles William, Duke of Vaestergoetland, is a guest at the Royal Chateau at Clermont-Ferrand, France. While there she met Prince Leopold for the third time since their first meeting in Stockholm last spring.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight; Tuesday fair, moderate.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate, possibly fresh west shifting to north.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday; north portion; moderate west and northwest winds.

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday: Partly cloudy with scattered rain, with temperatures above normal at beginning and slightly below in middle and later part of week.

OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES

8 a. m. Standard time, 75° meridian

Albany 55 Memphis 72

Atlantic City 65 Montreal 64

Baltimore 60 Newark 60

Buffalo 60 New Orleans 60

Calgary 34 New York 60

Charleston 78 Philadelphia 65

Chicago 48 Portland, Me. 54

Denver 62 Portland, Ore. 54

Des Moines 62 San Francisco 58

Easton 55 Seattle 50

Easton 55 St. Paul 52

Edmonton 70 San Luis Obispo 70

Hartford 70 Seattle 45

Helena 38 Tampa 30

Jacksonville 25 Tampa 30

Kansas City 68 Washington 64

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesday, 11:31 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:17 p. m.

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ARTHUR B. FROST</p

CANTON DECIDES TO END BOYCOTT

Notifies Britain of Proposed Action, and Seeks Right to Levy Small Surtax

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British Government has been officially informed of the Canton Government's desire to call off the anti-British boycott early in October, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands. In return, Canton demands the right to levy a small surtax on goods entering the port, and this proposal is being "sympathetically considered" by the British Government.

It is noted here, however, that the Canton surtax proposal is in essence the same as the scheme which the tariff conference at Peking has been considering for the whole of China as a means of increasing the revenues of the central government. The question, therefore, arises whether Great Britain can decide this issue without consultation with the other powers, and what effect it would have on the present chaotic conditions in China if the local authorities at Canton were given the right to levy a customs surtax which has been refused to the central government at Peking.

Regarding the two British merchant vessels detained at Wanshan, on the Yang-tze-kiang, the Monitor representative understands that Gen. Yang Sen has now agreed to release them, pending an impartial investigation, and the British hope the incident can be considered closed.

Meanwhile, however, it has been decided to evacuate the women and children from Chungking on the Upper Yang-tze-kiang, owing to local anti-British manifestations by the inhabitants.

Americans in Wuchang

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20 (AP)—With the city of Wuchang completely shut off from the outside world by the unrelenting siege of the "Red" Cantonese army, anxiety is increasing over the fate of the 27 foreigners. Among them are 21 Americans.

The foreigners have been forbidden to leave the city. Only a few days ago, supply is available.

The Americans in Wuchang are: Bishop A. A. Gilman, Robert A. Kemp, E. E. Shepherd, Mrs. Shepherd, Dr. Paul Wakefield, Miss Christine Barr, E. P. Miller, E. L. Souder, Dr. Theodore Bliss, Miss Catherine Bennett, Miss Nina G. Johnson, Miss Mabel E. Gibson, Miss E. M. Buchanan, Dr. Mary L. James, Miss M. J. Ravenel, Miss W. E. Stewart, Miss E. G. Stodman, R. E. Wood, Miss Russell, Father Adolph Kirst and Miss Mary Hibich.

Steamers to Be Returned

PEKING, Sept. 20 (AP)—The British Legation announced, today the successful outcome of the negotiations at Ichang between Rear Admiral Cameron and delegates of Gen. Yang Sen for the return of the steamers seized by Yang Sen's forces at Wanshan, on the Yang-tze River.

Three American sailors were wounded, none of them seriously, when the gunboat Pigeon was fired on Sunday morning while passing the city of Hanyang on the Yang-tze River, according to reliable foreign telegrams from Hankow.

NELSON MUNICIPALITY IN FLOURISHING STATE

NELSON, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Few small cities on the North American continent are in such good financial shape as Nelson, according to statements issued by the municipal authorities. The bonded indebtedness of the city is only \$650,000, and the municipality owns all its utilities, including a power plant which will be fully paid for next year, waterworks, gas plant and street railway.

A new waterworks system was brought into operation in August, the plant being installed without the city borrowing a dollar. On its power plant in 1925 the city made a profit of \$47,000; on its waterworks \$31,000, and the street railway practically broke even with a 5-cent fare. During August 81 per cent of the city's taxes were collected, the taxpayers receiving a 15 per cent rebate for prompt payment.

RAYMOND H. DAVIS
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Boyden Shoe Mfg. Co.
NEWARK, N. J.
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Men From Ranks Become Directors

Part in Control Follows Profit Sharing in Soap Concern's Policy

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20 (Special) — A pipe-fitter, a painter's assistant, and a soap pumper are now members of the directorate of Procter & Gamble, one of the leading soap manufacturing concerns in the United States. Therefore, of the 12 directors, three are from the ranks of employees.

William Young, pipe-fitter in the Ivorydale plant; Charles de Rose, painter's assistant of Port Ivory, New York; and John Thiple, soap pumper in the Massillon City plant, are the employee-directors chosen in elections held in the three principal manufacturing centers of the company which was first inaugurated at the Ivorydale plant of the company, several years ago.

In reality, this plan dates back to 1888, when a profit-sharing system was inaugurated by the company, which was among the first of the American business organizations to realize that there would come a time when workingmen as well as moneyed persons might be shareholders in a growing corporation.

Many benefits for employees have been inaugurated, principal of which was that of "guaranteed employment," started in August, 1924. Employees under the profit-sharing plan were guaranteed 48 weeks' work in the event of a closed shop.

GOSPEL OF PEACE PREACHED BY LABOR

Veteran British Strike Leader Depreciates Industrial Unquiet

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 20—Some 3500 people attended the inaugural meeting of the Industrial Peace Union at Cardiff yesterday. The new movement, organized by J. Havelock Wilson, moderate labor leader and head of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, will attempt to establish a five-years' peace in industry.

Mr. Wilson said: "I have been saying for six years that the people of this country are anxious for industrial peace. Fifty years' experience has taught me to know the Labor movement from the top to the bottom. I have led more strikes in Cardiff than any other man, yet when here I preach the blessed gospel of peace. The people who suffer most from strikes are not the employing classes, but the working classes. Labor leaders who have not learned that lesson are no leaders at all. The leader who has not the courage to speak out to prevent his people suffering is no leader at all. The doctrine of industrial peace is the doctrine of common sense, and the recent general strike was a mistake, as crime and the greatest calamity that has ever overtaken British Labor."

Other meetings are already arranged for in Newcastle, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham and other industrial centers.

FEDERAL JUDGES TO MEET

WASHINGTON (AP)—William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, has summoned the senior federal circuit judges to a conference here on Sept. 27, to discuss the condition of litigation in federal courts throughout the country.

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Hotel Carlton
San Francisco's
newest hotel
1075 SUTTER ST.
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

5th Floor
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Choice
English and American Furniture
at modest prices . . .

ONE of the rarest forms of Early American tables is the Instep Table, named from the shoe or foot on which it stands.

The original of the Danersk Instep Table above is in a well-known collection at Hartford, Conn. Our table is a faithful copy, yet we are offering it for only \$19. This price is indicative of the Danersk range, wherein many things of great interest and real value may be had at modest expenditure.

We are the largest manufacturers dealing direct with the purchaser making related groups of furniture for the entire home, club or executive office.

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383 Madison Avenue, New York City

FRANCO-ITALIAN ISSUE CLARIFIED

Interview Between Mussolini and French Ambassador Improves Situation

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 20—The French Ambassador, René Besnard, who has returned to Rome after conferring with Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, has had a prolonged interview with Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, with whom he discussed the situation created after the recent attempt against Signor Mussolini. The situation, according to an official communiqué issued from the Italian Foreign Office, has now been cleared as far as the attitude of both governments is concerned. Signor Mussolini and Besnard agreed as to eliminating any instances which might disturb the relations and cordial friendship existing between France and Italy.

In the absence of an official indication of the results of the conference between Signor Mussolini and the French Ambassador, The Christian Science Monitor representative gathers from well-informed quarters that Signor Mussolini again expressed to the French representative his regret at the recent hostile demonstrations against the French consulates in several towns of Italy. M. Besnard stated that as far as the French Government received from the Italian Government proof of any person now refused in French territory being implicated in the last attack on the Duce it would take all necessary measures, but France apparently refused now to make any concessions on the matter of political refugees, as these might be interpreted as given by France under Fascist pressure.

The Italian Government is further desirous that all outstanding questions with France, including that of political émigrés, should be discussed together with the view to reach a general agreement, but the French view is that each problem should be discussed separately. The first result of the exchange of views of Signor Mussolini and M. Besnard will be to end the press campaign going on between the two countries and which greatly excited public opinion.

BELGIUM TO PROHIBIT SALE OF ALCOHOL

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 20 (AP)—Belgium is going dry. The Foreign Minister, Emile Vandervelde, informed a delegation of cafe proprietors today.

The Minister, who is responsible for the law prohibiting the sale of alcohol in cafes and restaurants, now in force, said he intended to introduce a bill prohibiting the sale of alcohol under any conditions except for industrial purposes.

MEXICO CITY POLICE ARREST TWO HUNDRED

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20 (AP)—About 200 men and women, declared by the police to be Roman Catholics, have just been arrested. They were holding a meeting under the auspices of the League for Defense of Religious Freedom and discussing the religious situation growing out of the Government's recent restrictions. They were taken to police headquarters for examination. The charge lodged against those arrested was that they were holding a meeting for seditious purposes.

THE NEW MIMI FROCK

THE NEW WINTER FASHION

For Miss 14 to 20

Embodying—the new atmosphere

the brilliant imagination

and the exquisite art of Paris

THE original model was made exclusively for the Wanamaker

Store by a Parisian couturiere whose genius has within a short time placed her among the great artists. She is a vivid example of the new and vivacious Paris!

"This MIMI frock is perfection," says one who knows. "It has the proper lines adaptable to each figure. The neckline is right—the waistline—the sleeves—the little bows—all are exactly right. It is the best dress I have seen this season."

We are introducing the new MIMI in heavy silk crepe—the silk of the hour in Paris. Of course, it is beautifully made and finished—the hem is right—the fit is right—the quality and workmanship are all they should be.

The colors are glorious.

Biarritz Blue Bordeaux Red Sebastian Beige

Beauvais Blue Chanel Red Pau Brown

Marine Blue Paris Gray Chantilly Green

Black

MIMI is a cosmopolitan frock. It can be worn equally well in France, England, America, Belgium—in every smart place in the world!

And perhaps the most surprising thing about MIMI is its price—

\$39.50

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JOHN WANAMAKER

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G. A. R. TO RETAIN ITS ENCAMPMENT

\$2,500,000 Fund Proposed for Memorial to Service in Three Wars

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 20 (Special) — There is no thought of giving up now, stated Corp. James Tanner of Washington, D. C., as the sixteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened here. Some 105,000 veterans of the Civil War remain, he said, and half of these are members of the G. A. R. Corp. Tanner was appointed at the last annual encampment to go together with Samuel R. Van Sant, formerly Governor of Minnesota, and Dr. Lewis Picher of New York, all past national commanders, to suggest a plan this year for disposing of the records of the organization and \$40,000 in the treasury when the time arrives for disbanding.

James E. Jewell of Fort Morgan, Colo.; Frank Walsh of Milwaukee, and John M. Clem of Newark, O., are active candidates for commander-in-chief.

Among the cities that have extended invitations for next year's encampment are Detroit, Denver, Philadelphia, Dayton, Seattle, Pasadena, and Portland, Ore.

The several women's organizations will petition Congress to pass a law giving widows of soldiers an increase in pensions commensurate with the advance made at the last session to veterans. Such movement, it is said, has the enthusiastic support of the Grand Army.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 20 (AP)—Judge L. W. Forgrave of St. Louis, Mo., has started a movement to bring about the establishment of a \$2,500,000 memorial to veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American and World-War strifes.

Interest in the annual convention of the ladies of the Grand Army, of the Republic centered around the selection of a new national president to succeed Mrs. Lida E. Mansen of Crawfordsville, Ind.

TURKISH PRESS ADMITS ERROR IN LOTUS CASE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20 (AP)—Lieutenant Desmons, officer of the French steamer Lotus, who was sentenced to jail by a Turkish court because of a recent collision with a Turkish cargo vessel in which several lives were lost, has been permitted to go home to France pending his appeal. The captain of the Turkish vessel also was sentenced to prison. No change in his sentence has been announced.

The Turkish Government is confident of an amicable settlement of the controversy with France and the presence of two French cruisers in local waters has excited no alarm.

The Turkish press shows a remarkable change of attitude in the Lotus affair and admits the Turkish court erred in not granting Desmons' immediate provisional liberty and in continuing the case after France agreed to submit the quarrel to the Hague court.

OXFORD BIBLES

OXFORD BIBLES</p

STORES TO WORK WITH COLLEGES

Trade Board and Schools to Further Co-operation at Conference

Co-ordination of labor supply sources for the retail stores of Boston, by closer co-operation between colleges and institutions having employment departments and the stores that are members of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to be discussed at a conference in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boylston Street, at 6:30 p. m. Thursday.

The employment managers' group of the retail trade board, which includes the men who hire the help for practically every large retail store in Boston, and the advisory committee on employment of the board, which includes the heads of employment departments at the colleges and other institutions, will meet for consideration of ways and means to adjust more closely the "man to the job and the job to the man."

Points to be stressed at the conference include what the stores expect of the colleges in way of applicants for employment and what the colleges expect of the stores in way of data regarding the positions to be filled.

It is expected to result in efforts to abolish the problem of employment departments sending applicants to positions without knowing all the requirements of the job as well as the qualifications of the applicants. Numbers of store employees are drawn from colleges and other educational institutions.

These and other sources of labor supply, with the heads comprising the advisory committee on employment of the retail board, include:

Harvard Alumni Association, Appointment Bureau, Miss Ruth B. Mork; Boston University, two departments, C. E. Carroll and Norman H. Abbott; Boston Placement Bureau, Miss Susan J. Ginn; New England Vocational Guidance Association, Harvard University, Frederick J. Allen; Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, public employment offices, Roswell F. Phelps; Radcliffe College, Appointment Bureau, Lucy O'Meara; Boston School of Filing, Educational Director, A. W. Jones; Wellesley College, Bureau of Occupations, Alice I. Perry Wood; Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, Employment Department, Charles E. Lewis; Burdett College, Situation Service, H. B. Wells; Tufts College, Alumni Association, J. W. Morton; Katherine Gibbs School, Josephine H. Emerson; Young Men's Christian Association, Employment Bureau, Frank B. Crowley; Harvard College Employment Bureau, W. W. Dales; Boston Educational and Industrial Union, Mary H. Tolman; Northeastern University, Carl D. Smith, dean; Simmons College, Jane L. Mesick, dean; Young Women's Christian Association, economic secretary, Mabel E. C. Boyd; Clark University, Worcester, Homer P. Little, Dean; Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Florence Purlington, dean; Smith College, Northampton, Mildred M. O'Brien, secretary.

NEW ENGLAND NEEDS WILL BE CONSIDERED

Women's Clubs Federations to Meet in October

Gathered at Whitefield, N. H., from Oct. 6 to 8 inclusive, members of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs will devote their entire time to a consideration of New England needs. In a way it will be a development of the home program which has been featured by the National Federation during the past two years. New England being taken as the last home. It will be a taking stock of what New England has, appraising her assets, and a consideration of what club women can do to conserve, build up and develop her resources.

The conference will begin with that old New England institution, a "family dinner" at the Mountain View House, where all the sessions are to be held. Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., newly elected recording secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will be toastmistress and greetings will be extended by presidents of the several New England states.

Mrs. Harry Hayes Burnham of Biddeford, Me., president of the conference, is to preside over the sessions the following day. At 10 a. m. A. L. T. Cummings, executive secretary of the Maine Publicity Bureau at Portland, will tell "Why New England Needs Publicity"; New Hampshire's commissioner of agriculture, Andrew L. Felker, is to speak on "New England's food supply." At the afternoon session, Charles W. Tobey of Manchester, N. H., member of the New England Council, is to speak on "The Economic Outlook for New England." Following the discussion, the time is to be a "Stroll to the Woods to Meet the Wood Nymphs." In the evening Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis, first vice-president of the General Federation and assistant Attorney-General of Indiana; Mrs. Poole, and Mrs. Burnham are to be guests of honor at a reception. This will precede a dinner and be followed by an illustrated lecture on "The March of the Seasons in New England," by Albert Leonard Squier.

Round-table discussion of New England club topics will occupy the major portion of the Friday morning session. These have been arranged as follows: "Transportation Problems in New England"; Mrs. Arthur D. Potter, Massachusetts; "Co-operation With General Federation in Illiteracy Elimination"; Miss Emily Louise Plumley, Connecticut; "Americanization Work in Rhode Island Clubs"; Mrs. Edward H. Whitney, Rhode Island; "Perpetuating New England Ideas in the Home"; Mrs. Cameron H. Coolidge, Vermont; "Promulgating New England Ideas in Education"; Miss Anna Cato Witherie, Maine; "Perpetuating New England Ideas in Civic Life"; Mrs. Guy E. Spears, New Hampshire.

Drives are scheduled for the afternoon and in the evening there will be an address on law observance by Mrs. White.

CHICAGO GROWTH FORECAST

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (2P)—In seven years Chicago will be the world's greatest city, in the opinion of S. W. Dryer of Hanover, Germany, who is stopping here. Mr. Dryer is engaged in arranging for the filming of American life in various localities to be shown in German schools, colleges and universities.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES ENDS PREPARATION FOR CONFERENCE

Two-Day Program, Oct. 20 and 21, Includes Speeches, Round-Table Discussions and Eleventh Annual Dinner

Preparations for the eleventh annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts which is to be held in the Copley-Plaza and Westminster hotels Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 20 and 21, are complete.

Conferences are to be held on both days of the meeting by the industrial relations, taxation and industrial accounting, transportation, finance, banking, credit and foreign trade and insurance departments.

The seventh annual dinner is to be held in the ball room of the Copley-Plaza on Wednesday night while on each of the days of the sessions luncheons are to be held at which topics of interest and problems will be discussed.

Homer Loring a Speaker

Homer Loring, chairman of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, is to speak at the conference on "Some Observations on Our New England Railways."

The second morning the finance, banking, credit and foreign trade departments will conduct a conference with round-table discussion conducted by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard committee on economic research.

At the same time the insurance department will hold a conference at which George L. Hunt of Hartford, general manager of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, will speak on "Contract Life Insurance Contracts"; Frank O. Sargent of the Employee's Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of London, will discuss "The Massachusetts Automobile Liability Security Act"; Archie W. Campbell of the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, "The Improved Risk Mutuals"; and Willard S. Oldrieve of the Phoenix Indemnity Company of New York, "Contingent Liabilities."

At the luncheon on Oct. 21 Miss Ethel Syford of New York, founder and associated editor of *The Trend*, will talk on "Safeguarding American Prosperity."

The annual dinner, to be held on Wednesday night, will be addressed by Charles Aubrey Eaton (R.), representative from New Jersey, who will talk on "America's Economic Revolution"; the Rev. Dr. Warren Giles, pastor of the First Reformed Church of East Orange, N. J., on "The Land of Opportunity"; and George Creel, journalist, on "Uncle Henry and Current Events."

The Taxation and Industrial Ac-

tion will be presided over by Sam A. Lewinsohn, chairman of the Board of the American Management Association. The subject will be, "Employee Representation Experiences," and there will be three typical experiences presented—Armour & Co., the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and the Pacific Mills.

The morning session on Oct. 21 will be on the problem of the aged worker, and will be presided over by Cyrus S. Ching of the United States Rubber Company.

The industrial relations department is likewise interested in the afternoon session of Oct. 21 on the "Management Week" topic, "Progress in Waste Elimination," which will be presided over by Col. Benjamin A. Franklin of the Strathmore Paper Company, Middletown.

The Taxation and Industrial Ac-

Dressmaking Art Prizes Offered

Many School Children Enroll in Boston Section of New England Competition

Sewing contests designed to reveal the number of women and children in New England understanding the art of making dresses are to be conducted in this section of the country by the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket.

Three prizes of \$20 and \$10 each have been offered for a contest which opened here yesterday and will continue for about three weeks. Judges who will make the awards have been appointed by the C. F. H. Company as follows: Miss Christine Frey, Miss Helen E. Menzel and D. E. Walsh.

Children in the various schools of the city are enrolling in the contest here which is being conducted with C. F. Hovey Company as the headquarters. Girls more than 15 years of age are enrolled in the women's class and the prizes will be given as follows: First, for the women making the best woman's dress, \$20; second, \$10. Similar awards will be made up the women making the best child's dresses and also for the children making the best children's dresses.

CELTIC AND GLASGOW ARRIVE; LACONIA SAILS

Two passenger liners arrived from Europe and one sailed from Boston yesterday. The Cunard-Anchor Line steamer Glasgow arrived early in the day from Glasgow with a large passenger list for Boston and New York. The vessel left later in the day. The White Star Line's steamer Celtic; George Berry, master, berthed at Commonwealth Pier, left no writings of his own, so far as is known, but his maxims were committed to manuscript by his pupil Arrian. Four books of the eight written by Arrian about him are ex-

tant party. The period of Pericles' leadership was approximately from 480 to 430 B. C.

EPICETUS (Ep-i-te-tus) was a celebrated Stoic philosopher of the first century A. D. He was at first a slave of one of Nero's favorite servants, but was freed and devoted himself to philosophy. He, however, subordinated the austere practices of the earlier Stoics to a practical morality. His teachings and acts embodied an earnest adherence to temperance and self-denial which approached in a degree the precepts of the Christian apostles, though there is no record that he was acquainted with Christianity. Epicetus and several other philosophers were banished from Rome in 90 A. D. by the Emperor Domitian, who was displeased by their teaching. Epicetus left no writings of his own, so far as is known, but his maxims were committed to manuscript by his pupil Arrian. Four books of the eight written by Arrian about him are ex-

tant party. The period of Pericles' leadership was approximately from 480 to 430 B. C.

EMERSON COLLEGE ENROLLMENT GAINS

Exercises marking the beginning of the forty-seventh scholastic year of Emerson College will be held in Huntington Chambers Hall tomorrow morning at 9:45 o'clock. The exercises will be open to the public.

Henry Lawrence Southwick, president of the college, recently returned from a travel study tour which he conducted this summer through literary England and the Continent, will deliver the opening day address.

Classes will begin on Wednesday. Student enrollment in advance of registration day is one of the largest in the history of the college. The curriculum has been amplified and extended and several new instructors have been added.

CLOTHIERS TO ATTEND NATIONAL CONVENTION

Headed by Robert H. Graham of Boston, president, and Joseph A. Spelman of Boston, secretary, a large delegation from the New England Retail Clothiers' and Furnishers' Association are attending the thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers which opened in Philadelphia today, with headquarters at Hotel Benjamin Franklin. New England will carry an invitation to the association to meet in Boston next year.

MUSIC

Sousa and His Band

John Philip Sousa and his band, now on their thirty-fourth annual tour of the United States, gave concerts yesterday afternoon and evening in Symphony Hall. The occasion might perhaps be regarded as a sort of preliminary salvo of the new musical season. The afternoon session at least was a huge success from the viewpoint of popular response. An astonishingly large number of people had elected to turn their backs on a sunny September afternoon in order to listen to band music indoors. They made it clear that they were well satisfied with their choice.

The program requires little comment. It was made up of old and new favorites. Mr. John Dolan played cornet solos. Miss Marjorie Moody sang, and Mr. Howard Goulden was elected to play a xylophone solo. Extra numbers were added generously and without coyness.

WATER WORKS MEN ELECT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20—Frank E. Winsor of this city was elected president of the New England Water Works Association at the closing of the four-day convention at the Hotel Dorrance. Other officers elected were Arthur D. Watson of Boston, vice-president; Samuel H. Mackenzie of Southington, Conn., and George H. Finneran of Boston, directors, and Albert L. Sawyer of Haverhill, Mass., treasurer.

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quarters at Hotel Benjamin Franklin. New England will carry an invitation to the association to meet in Boston next year.

Liberty Bell Copy Is Gift to Boston

Friendship Token From Philadelphia Will Be Hung in South Station

As an evidence of good will and as an appropriate gift from Philadelphia to Boston, the Sesquicentennial Exhibition Association has presented a duplicate of the famous Liberty Bell whose original is now being shrined in Independence Hall.

The Transportation Department will also meet the first day, with P. J. Dowd, chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Association, presiding. Alfred P. Thom of Washington, counsel of the American Railway Association, will discuss "Changes in the Transportation Outlook." He will also talk on "The Railroads and the Public" at the luncheon to be held between the sessions on the first day.

Homer Loring a Speaker

Homer Loring, chairman of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, is to speak at the conference on "Some Observations on Our New England Railways."

The second morning the finance, banking, credit and foreign trade departments will conduct a conference with round-table discussion conducted by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard committee on economic research.

At the same time the insurance department will hold a conference at which George L. Hunt of Hartford, general manager of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, will speak on "Contract Life Insurance Contracts"; Frank O. Sargent of the Employee's Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of London, will discuss "The Massachusetts Automobile Liability Security Act"; Archie W. Campbell of the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, "The Improved Risk Mutuals"; and Willard S. Oldrieve of the Phoenix Indemnity Company of New York, "Contingent Liabilities."

On the third morning the style show will begin with the feature of the two-day meeting. Gowns and dresses designed by world fashion leaders will be displayed by New York mannequins.

Registration of members attending the convention will begin at 11 o'clock, Wednesday morning, Oct. 13, and will be in charge of Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the organization. Three business sessions will be held, the first, in the afternoon of Oct. 13, and two others on the following day.

John S. Lawrence, chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the style show is receiving the co-operation of leading mills of the country in his efforts to make the exhibition the best of its kind ever presented in this city.

The style show will be preceded by a discussion during the afternoon session on style creation and application. Leading style experts of the department of dramatic art and play writing at Emerson College. He succeeds Prof. Walter Bradley.

On Thursday the Cotton-Textile Institute and manufacturing problems will be discussed.

The committee in charge of the convention program follows: Harry L. Bell, Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston; C. E. Bailey, Franklin Weaving Company, Franklin, Mass.; Ernest N. Hood, Naumkeag Steam Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; E. H. McKittrick, Seaman & Cobb, Boston; N. M. Mitchell, Easthampton; Henry G. Nichols, Otis Company, Ware, Mass.; Sidney B. Payne, Boston; Arthur Reynolds, Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston; F. B. Ricketson, Quinebaug Company, Providence, R. I.; Aldrich, Taylor, Pacific Mills, Lawrence.

STONE-WEBSTER BRANCH MOVES

Engineering Concern Is to Transfer All Departments to New Quarters

The banking and investment department of Stone & Webster has moved into the first and second floors of the remodeled John Hancock Building at 49 Federal Street, where some of its departments already are situated.

Various other departments will transfer from 141 Milk Street until the entire organization is housed at the 49 Federal Street building, which will then be called the Stone & Webster Building.

When fully installed, the organization will occupy 65 per cent of the building. The present is the fourth time in its existence that the Stone & Webster Company has outgrown its quarters.

It was 37 years ago, in 1889, that Charles A. Stone and Edwin S. Webster decided to make a business of electrical engineering. For the first few years, this was confined to construction and engineering. Then came management, followed later by

Coming of Centralized Management

The public utility of the early nineties bore little resemblance in either physical or financial structure or management to that of today. Then, properties were poorly designed and apparatus poorly assembled. Practically none of the present ideas had been developed. Little situation was given to the question of future physical or financial growth.

But like most of the progress in industry, the necessity for economy underlay the inception of centralized management, in which the Stone & Webster Company was a pioneer. Because the public utility units of the nineties could afford neither the requisite executive, managerial or operating personnel, these had to be provided by combination, co-operation and the sharing of expense. The proof of the fundamental soundness of this is evidenced by the fact that now fully 75 per cent of the public utilities in the country are under the control of a number of centralized management units.

Designing, building, operating and financing a steadily increasing number of companies, brought to the Stone & Webster organization a current influx in inquiries as to investment values and kindred problems. Thus the investment banking department became a natural corollary.

Right to Full Information

Believers in the stockholder's right to full information regarding his company, not only annually, but at shorter intervals, they issued from the start monthly balance sheets and income accounts, complete analyses of earnings and properties, supplemented by complete and adequate annual reports with charts.

Starting 37 years ago, as pioneers in their field, in the early days of the public utility, Stone & Webster, first as a local concern, gradually extended its operations throughout New England, and finally to the Atlantic coast, and finally to Canada.

The delegates to plan for the raising of the fund will learn from Dr. Theodore J. Herpe, pastor of the Messiah Lutheran Church, Roslindale, and chairman of the centennial fund committee of the three northeastern New England states, that about 125 delegates and Swedish-American citizens will be in attendance tonight to discuss ways and means of raising a part of the fund.

Two members of the national centennial fund committee are expected to arrive in Boston today to attend the meeting. They are Dr. Amandus Johnson, president of the American Sons and Daughters of Sweden, and Dr. C. G. Wallenius, dean of the Swedish Methodist College at Evanston, Ill. It is also announced that Dr. C. H. Pannkoke, director-general of the fund committee, will be at the meeting.

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B. & M. WINTER SCHEDULES CONTINUE FAST SERVICES

Boston-Portland "Flying Yankee" Extended to Bangor
Ten Trains Daily to Portsmouth—Connections Improved for "Minute Man" Westward Run

Fall and winter time-tables of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which were made public today to become effective Sept. 26, maintain the fast schedules set last spring, and include the following improvements and changes:

The "Flying Yankee" will run on the fastest schedule ever operated over the western route between Boston and Portland—2 hours, 40 minutes, clipping 5 minutes from the present time in each direction, and it will be extended through to Bangor.

Through passenger service on the eastern division via Portsmouth is readjusted in connection with the announced necessity for discontinuing use of the old wooden bridge across the Piscataqua River in the next year or two.

The "Pine Tree Limited" and the St. John night train are among the through services which are being continued over the Portsmouth route in the fall time-tables, but several other through trains on this line are succeeded by a close connecting service via Portsmouth and Dover.

Between Boston and Portsmouth and intermediate cities, in each direction, the schedules provide the "first class" service which Homer Loering, chairman of the Boston & Maine, assured to those communities at a recent conference. The Portsmouth-Boston time-tables show 29 trains a day, or 10 each way; 75 trains to and from Salem, with 36 eastbound and 39 west, and 98 trains a day to and from Lynn, 49 each way.

Fast Freight Continued

Freight service between Portland, Boston and intermediate points will continue under the present fast schedules, and express and mail service will be unimpaired, according to a statement by the Boston & Maine, in which it is added that the relatively few through passengers affected by the changes will be adequately provided for by the connecting services.

A new all-steel, limited-stop train will run to Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter, and Dover as a first section of the "Flying Yankee." Leaving Boston at 8:40 a. m., it will make the express run to Lawrence in 35 minutes, to Haverhill in 49 minutes, and to Exeter in 1 hour 16 minutes, believed to be record time on regular schedules.

The "Cannon Ball Express" is re-established as a fast New Hampshire business men's train to Boston in the morning, and back at night, with parlor car equipment and limited stops. It will leave Concord at 7:45 a. m., and will have the North Station at 4:30 p. m.

Between Lowell and Boston the new time-tables show 18 trains out of a total of 41, which make the 26-mile run in 40 minutes or less.

In the Connecticut River Valley, an improved through service to New York is inaugurated from White River Junction, Vt., Claremont, N. H., and intermediate points, with the "White Mountain Express," maintained for year-round service instead of being discontinued after the summer, as in other years.

The "Minute Man" will continue its fast service between New England and the West on the original schedules, leaving the North Station for Chicago at 3 p. m. daily, and arriving from the West at 7:25 a. m. with improved connections to and from points in Maine and Vermont.

Gas-Electrics Introduced

Gasoline-electric motor trains are being introduced to supply added main-line service on the eastern and western divisions, the eastern division train leaving the North Station for Portsmouth at 11:45 a. m., and on the return trip leaving Portsmouth at 4 p. m., with two trips a day each way between North Station and the North Station.

With the further speeding up of the "Flying Yankee" over the now partially rock-ballasted western route, on a schedule which equals the running time of the "Pine Tree Limited" over the eastern route, the Boston & Maine announces that this train has become a fixture.

Established in April as a crack train principally for the summer tourist movement in connection with the establishment of the "Pine Tree Limited" last fall for service to the State of Maine, the Boston & Maine states that this companion service providing a crack train each way, morning and evening, between Portland and Boston, is being made permanent in connection with the improvements and economies growing out of the partial concentration of through service on the western division.

Under the new arrangements the "Flying Yankee" becomes available to and from eastern division points for the first time. As a typical example of the service arranged to replace through trains and to avoid the old wooden bridge, the connections with the "Flying Yankee" are cited.

Service Extended

Portsmouth passengers for Portland will leave there at 10 a. m., reach Dover at 10:24, and with a prompt connection with the "Flying Yankee," arrive in Portland at 11:40 a. m. By connection from the "Flying Yankee," which leaves Portland at 4:20 p. m., the timetables show they can reach Portsmouth at 5:50 p. m., with the same service available to and from Lynn, Salem and other eastern division cities.

The Bangor Express, which has been leaving Portland at 6:10 p. m., for Boston, is being diverted to the western division, reaching Boston at 9:05 p. m.

As a result of the popularity of the "Pine Tree" on the morning run from Portland, the railroad announces, patronage of the train which follows it has become so light that it is being discontinued.

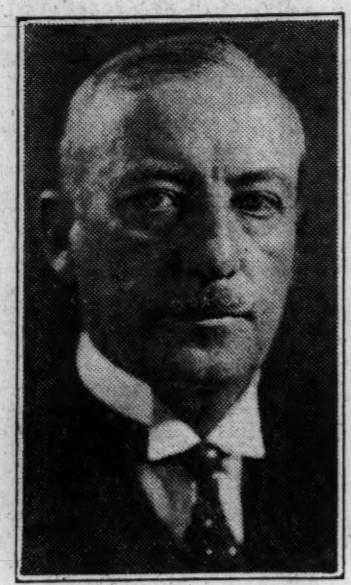
The Boston & Maine's battery of crack Montreal trains are extending their service. The "Red Wing," leaving the North Station at 10:15 p. m., via the Canadian Pacific route, will stop at Lowell hereafter, and also at Laconia and Plymouth, N. H.

The "Ambassador," leaving the North Station at 12:30 p. m., will continue her special schedule via the

an aerial transport line between Boston and Buffalo, N. Y., was recorded yesterday in the arrival at the Boston airport of Edward M. Ronne, manager of the new airport at Buffalo which is being completed at a cost of \$750,000. With him came H. Ralph Badger, a member of the aviation committee of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

They are making a survey flight for the purpose of choosing a route

Plans New Airways



© Underwood & Underwood
MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN

Central Vermont and Canadian National, with observation car and radio equipment. The "New Englander," her companion train leaving at 8 p. m., and the "Alouette," companion to the "Red Wing" leaving at 9 a. m., are unchanged.

MAJ.-GEN. O'RYAN TAKES AIR POST

Colonial Lines' Expansion in Passenger-Express Fields Promised

Acceptance by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the presidency of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., will bring to the air transportation business in New England an executive of wide experience who will devote his entire time to making aviation an actual, everyday commercial service, according to W. Irving Ballard of Boston, retiring president of the corporation.

Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan, who was commander of the Twenty-Seventh Division during the World War, has been since that time an attorney in New York City; serving also in the New York State Commission. His work on this commission, it is expected, will prove a valuable basis for his entry into the field of commercial carrying by air. With his advent the financial structure of the Colonial company also will be expanded by the participation of New York banking and industrial interests, it was announced.

GOV. BREWSTER MAKES CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)

not trusted to govern the affairs of the Republican Party in this State.

Mr. Thayer at least had the cloak of principle and consistency to cover his attitude toward me. This threat recognized the good record of my administration and its title to support but refused to be loyal to the duly selected candidates of the Republican Party in the recent primary unless considerations entirely foreign to the present situation were settled to the satisfaction of men who seemed to forget the principles of their party in seeking personal advantage in a critical campaign.

Might Well Consider

"It was urged upon me that my predecessor, Percival P. Baxter, had made a statement regarding the situation that was entirely satisfactory to Senator Hale with most beneficial results and that I might well consider the expediency of adopting a similar course.

The company hopes to inaugurate daily passenger service with these machines next spring, serving Boston, Hartford, Conn., and New York with a three-hour schedule, per day, leaving Boston at 1 p. m. and landing at the New York airport at 4 p. m.

Beacons for Night Flying

Within three months the Boston-Hartford-New York air route will be marked with lights for night flying and served with emergency landing fields at short intervals, Mr. Ballard believes.

Plans for this work were drawn up by an officer of the United States Department of Commerce within the office of the department at Washington, he said. At present there is only one field on the route for emergency landings, though others can be provided by leases at relatively small cost.

General O'Ryan said in connection with his acceptance of the presidency of the enterprise that he considers the personnel of the Colonial Air Transport an ideal organization on which to build, and that additional routes are now under consideration.

Boston-Buffalo Service

Some of these were mentioned by Mr. Ballard at the business conference at Babson Park last week when he spoke of projected lines to Buffalo, N. Y., and Montreal, Can., and the possible extension of the New York line to connect with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit at Philadelphia, so that passengers might go by air from Boston to Washington, D. C., and perhaps later via the Florida Airways as far as Havana, Cuba.

A development which may contribute toward the establishment of the "Pine Tree Limited" last fall for service to the State of Maine, the Boston & Maine states that this companion service providing a crack train each way, morning and evening, between Portland and Boston, is being made permanent in connection with the improvements and economies growing out of the partial concentration of through service on the western division.

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Massachusetts Audubon Society and the federation has been under consideration for some months by committees appointed for the purpose by the three organizations. The matter has progressed to the extent that each organization has appointed a committee of five, chosen from among their officers, to form a joint committee of 15, and this committee will serve the cause of wild-life conservation by recommending joint action of the component organizations in such undertakings as can best be handled by the co-operative effort of the three organizations.

Wilbur H. Patterson, warden, at Chelmsford, on the John B. Paine Bird Refuge, the terms have considerably increased in number under these conditions.

A gift of 11.5 acres of land at Chelmsford, received from Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, has been permanently placed under the custodian of the South Shore Nature Club, an affiliated member of the federation, and plans are proceeding for its tract.

Warden McLeod of the Heath Hen Reservation at Martha's Vineyard has reported the finding of a small brood of young heath hens, the first that have been seen for several years.

At the instigation of officers of the federation, the matter of forming an alliance of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, the

quarterly report of the Federation of Bird Clubs of New England sets forth that, since the last report was made, the federation has been incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in order that it may legally hold property which, with its widening program for the establishment of new bird sanctuaries and conservation neighborhoods, public-spirited citizens may see fit to divert to such use.

The report further points out to those interested in aiding the federation to add to its holdings that there are 30 acres of land, owned by the Moran Estate of Fitchburg and adjoining the Watatic Mountain Reservation at Ashby, upon which the federation has always secured an option and for purchase of which negotiations are being carried on.

The tract supports a forest of larger trees than those in the adjoining reservation and officials look forward to permanent acquisition of it as a natural and most valuable supplement to the Watatic Mountain tract.

Officers of the federation are desirous that the public know of its ownership of several 1000-foot reels of motion pictures, which include interesting scenes of the heath hen and ruffed grouse, and also of song and insectivorous birds, concentrated at feeding shelves and banding stations, which are available for use in connection with lectures before clubs and church groups.

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Hep Sing Society Gathers in Boston for Its Convention

National Session of Merchants and Importers Is Conducted in Chinese Language—11,000 Are Enrolled in Organization's Membership

Plans New Airways

About 40 delegates and 400 to 500 interested visitors are in Boston today in connection with the holding of the national convention of the Hep Sing Society in the United States. The deliberations of the convention, proper, began this afternoon at 2:30 behind closed doors and the business of the country-wide meeting of merchants and importers is being conducted in the Chinese language.

Harry Chin of Boston and Edward Goon of New York are largely in evidence in the preliminaries of the gathering of the mercantile leaders of the Chinese business men in the United States today as the national officers who are coming across the Continent, many of them, had not arrived.

The convention is being held at 49 Hudson Street, South End, and as the great influx of visitors and interested onlookers is a feature of the important gathering, the houses in the streets of the South End, where so many Boston Chinamen reside, have been decorated for the event. Many-colored strips of bunting, the United States and Chinese flags are much in evidence, and to-night the district will blaze with the colors of the Orient.

Will See New England

Mr. Chin said that this convention, being held in the East as it is, of very great interest to all Chinamen residing in this section of the United States. He said that the society is in a flourishing condition and that at present it numbers in its enrollment some 11,000 prosperous and influential Chinese-American merchants.

He said that some night next week

it is the intention of the Massachusetts Chinese merchants and members of the society to give a great reception and entertainment in honor of the visiting delegates and the unofficial visitors. The entertainment and the dinner, he said, are to be distinctly Chinese in scope. Many excursions are to be planned and the visitors given every opportunity to see and learn something of Boston and New England.

Many matters of business concern are to be discussed during the progress of the convention which, it is expected, will continue for three, possibly four, weeks.

BROADER EXTENSION LECTURE PROGRAM IS OFFERED PUBLIC

State Department of Education Announces Schedule of Boston Courses for Coming Winter—Classes in Appreciation of Painting and Sculpture Start Oct. 13.

Lecture courses in literature, music and art, the general sciences, commerce, engineering, and other special and general subjects to be announced from time to time, are to be given in Boston during the coming season by the division of university extension of the State Department of Education. In all 47 courses are listed at this time.

New this year in Boston are two courses on appreciation of painting and sculpture to be given by Mrs. Walter H. Stipe, curator of decorative arts at the Worcester Art Museum.

He said that some night next week

RAIL MEDIATOR HOLDS HEARINGS

Meets Station Employees and Road Officials for Informal Peace Parley

Mediation conferences, in which the first of three railway labor controversies in New England was taken up, were begun in Boston today by G. Wallace W. Hanger of Washington, D. C., member of the United States Railway Board of Mediation. Commissioner Hanger met representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Station Employees and officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad in a session at the Hotel Touraine. The station employees seek an increase of 5 cents an hour in wage rates.

Two other matters which will be taken up by the commissioner while he is here are an application of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks for a wage increase and

application of the American Federation of Railroad Workers for representation on an adjustment board for grievances at the Billerica shops of the Boston & Maine. Mr. Hanger then will proceed to Portland, Me., to hold conferences between the Brotherhood of Station Employees and the officials of the Maine Central Railroad.

Typical of the mediation process, the conferences held here today were

Railway Peacemaker

At noon today no announcement had been made by Mr. Walsh, except that he had been with Mr. Ely during the forenoon and expected to see him again later in the day. Mr. Walsh left his office in the Kimball Building at noon to be absent from the city for a few hours.

Mr. Ely and Mr. Walsh discussed the situation last evening by telephone, and arranged the conference for today. The general opinion of political observers was that Mr. Ely would finally assent to Mr. Walsh's appeal "for the good of the party."

The decision of Mr. Ely must be announced formally before Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the final time for the filling of vacancies. The state committee of any political party involved is empowered to name a candidate to fill such vacancy. The Democratic State Committee will meet at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon to make formal appointment of a successor to Mr. Dooley, who won the nomination after announcing that he wished his friends to vote for Mr. Ely.

Acceptance by Mr. Ely will be announced formally before Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the final time for the filling of vacancies.

Anticipating a basis of agreement, Mr. Hanger will give no indication of how long the negotiations will continue to be

Roscoe C. Harper Appointed New York Prohibition Head

Importance of Check on State's Breweries and Warehouses Cited by Mr. Andrews

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Roscoe C. Harper of Waddington, N. Y., has been appointed prohibition administrator of the New York District, with headquarters at Buffalo, and will assume his duties immediately, according to an announcement by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This is considered one of the most important posts in the prohibition unit, because of the necessity for a careful checking up on the many breweries and warehouses operating under permit in New York State.

"The office requires particularly keen work," said Mr. Andrews in announcing the new appointment.

"Brewery permittees in New York need a thorough overhauling; this work requires a skilled man, and if the work is done as it should be there will be a marked improvement in enforcement conditions in the State."

It was explained that the work connected with the Buffalo office requires a man of legal training and ability to deal with the permissive phases of enforcement, rather than an official of the "policeman" type. Law enforcement in New York State must begin with vigilant watch of the breweries and warehouses which operate under federal permit, Mr. Andrews believes.

World Respect for Law

Mr. Harper has been legal counsel to the federal alcohol squad since its organization and was formerly counsel in the New York prohibition office. He is thoroughly acquainted with conditions in New York.

The increasing respect of foreign nations for the prohibition law of the United States is illustrated in a law recently passed in Norway, which has just come to Mr. Andrews' attention. This law renders any shipowner who employs a Norwegian ship for smuggling trade with a foreign country liable to a heavy fine.

"There is a growing recognition

among nations that it is not a desirable thing to have national commerce and industry engaged in violating the laws of a sister nation," Mr. Andrews declared.

The new Norwegian law and the results of the recent agreements reached in the conference with British officials are believed to herald a new era of international co-operation in law enforcement, based on the fact that international amity is threatened by continued efforts of citizens of one nation to profit through violating the laws of another nation.

Norway's Co-operation

The action of Norway, according to Mr. Andrews, is evidence of a "wholesome attitude for a member of the family of nations." The text of the Norwegian law, which is endorsed by Mr. Andrews as a model for similar action by other countries, is as follows:

"Section 1. Any shipowner or managing owner who employs any Norwegian ship for smuggling trade to a foreign country shall be punished by fines."

"Any shipowner or managing owner who hires out or charters any Norwegian ship, when he knows or ought to know that the lessee or the charterer, intends to employ the ship in smuggling trade on a foreign country, shall be punished in the same manner."

"Section 2. Smuggling trade under this law shall be deemed to include also the case of any ship whose cargo is unloaded beyond the customs boundary of another country under conditions which make it overwhelmingly probable that the intention is to smuggle such cargo."

"Section 3. The proceeds or profits gained by such unlawful act may by judicial decree be seized from the guilty party or from the person or persons on whose behalf he has acted."

CONSENT DECREE BRIEFS FILED

Department of Justice Opposes Packers' Attempt to Void Settlements

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—A large number of consent decrees, by which the Government has agreed to certain enforcement of the Anti-Trust Act, would be endangered if the packers' consent decree of 1920 is invalidated by the District Court of Appeals. It is declared in a brief filed in the District Court of Appeals, by the Department of Justice.

The "Big Five" packing companies, against whom the consent decree was entered as a settlement of various civil and criminal proceedings instituted by the Government, have contended that the decree is null and void, and that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia exceeds its jurisdiction in entering the decree. The decision of the lower court in May, 1925, denied the request for repeal of the decree, and the decision has been appealed by the packers.

Its Principal Provisions

The companies concerned are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company. The decree was entered with the consent of the packers. Its principal provisions included injunctions restraining the packers from owning stock in public stock yard market companies, terminal railroads and market newspapers, and from handling so-called unrelated lines, such as wholesale groceries, canned fruit, and other products which were distributed through agencies of the packers.

The Department of Justice, in announcing its new brief against nullification of the decree, explained:

"At the time of its entry the then departmental officials consented to the insertion of a clause in the decree to the decree, deeming that the decree adjudicated the defendants guilty of any violation of law and late in 1924 the packers used this, together with certain other features of the decree, as a basis for a motion in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to have it vacated and declared null and void because in excess of that court's jurisdiction."

This motion the court denied on May 1, 1925, and from this order the packers, Swift & Co., and Armour & Co. appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. It was in connection with these appeals that the Government's present brief was filed.

The brief calls attention to the fact that the consent decree has been an important and effective instrument in the execution of federal anti-trust laws. "Many existing anti-trust decrees now in force are consent decrees which various defendants have agreed with the Government to accept in conclusion of suits which were being prosecuted against them," the department stated.

"It is shown that a serious situation is created if defendants can repudiate decrees which they themselves have signed, and all these consent decrees might be seriously endangered if, after the lapse of years and the loss of evidence upon which the suits were based, the Government could be compelled to come back into court and defend the merits of such decrees in connection with an attack upon their jurisdictional validity."

BOSTON PRIMARY VOTE LIGHT

Final tabulation of the vote in the Republican and Democratic primaries in Boston has revealed that 48.8 per cent, or less than half, of the qualified voters participated. A total of 110,060 was cast, with 80,876 for various Democratic candidates and 29,384 for Republicans. In 1924, 60 per cent of the voters took part with a total of 128,039 or 17,975 more than this year.

Airplane View of Miami and Biscayne Bay, Directly in the Storm's Path



Photograph Copyright by R. B. Holt, Miami

NATION ANSWERS FLORIDA'S CALL

(Continued from Page 1)

the Duval County Hospital, was at the head of a corps of medical forces held ready for localities yet to be heard from.

A call sent out to the Florida American Legion from state headquarters requested that every Legion post be ready.

Red Cross Takes Charge of Devastated District

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The nation-wide relief machinery of the American Red Cross is at work carrying aid and comfort to the thousands left homeless in the wake of the Florida hurricane.

From a score of sources its hastily marshaled forces sped to the scene of the disaster, while other of its units at home were preparing supplies to be shipped to the devastated Miami area.

A call for action came quickly after Gov. John W. Martin of Florida, in a telephone message from the state Executive Mansion at Tallahassee, had made an urgent appeal for help. He authorized the national Red

Cross headquarters here to take complete charge of all relief work.

Complying with his request, Robert S. Parker, head of the Red Cross unit in Atlanta, Ga., was directed to ship six carloads of supplies at once to Miami, and to prepare to send more as soon as the demands of the situation were known.

Telegrams called together all of the organization's units in larger southern cities, while James L. Fleser, national vice-chairman, hastened from Montgomery, Ala., to Atlanta to take personal command of the work.

Officials also indicated that probably some time during the day an appeal will be issued to the American public for funds to care for those made destitute in the storm. Whether this appeal will be made through President Coolidge, honorary president of the Red Cross, or an acting official, has not been determined.

Henry M. Baker, national director of disaster relief, was recalled from work in the flooded areas from the Boston & Maine Railroad with the Public Utilities Commission, through Howard D. Brown, chief counsel of the railroad.

This petition would carry out in part the provisions of the reorganization plan already approved by the commission. Hearing on this petition was set for Thursday, Sept. 23, at 10:30 o'clock.

The petition states that \$38,571,000 of new funding bonds have already been issued in exchange of outstanding bonds in accordance with the order of the commission as given May 21 and Aug. 31. According to the petition, the Old Colony Trust Company, trustee, now has in its possession further outstanding bonds of \$1,675,000, which have been surrendered to the trustee by holders who wish an exchange for the new funding bonds.

Officials as yet have not determined upon the amount of money that will be needed to care for those in distress, but it was their opinion that a large amount probably would be required, as news from all quarters indicated relief workers must cope with one of the worst disasters of all time on the North American continent.

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Dr. Guppy is librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, England, which is one of the most important collections of rare books in the English-speaking world. He is an authority on the history of books. He was the prime mover in raising

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New York Will Do Its Bit

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Mayor James J. Walker has telegraphed Florida authorities promising that

Liquor Drinking Cut 84 Per Cent by Dry Law, Finds Prof. Fisher, Yale Economist

(Continued from Page 1)

tion tried until war-time prohibition had been tried first. To me, prohibition was, and is, merely an experiment in the long fight against alcohol; and I feared to see that experiment tried permanently and irreversibly, until after it had been tested temporarily.

"My own program and that of the committees with which I had worked was to get war-time prohibition enacted on its merits as a war measure for the duration of the war, and for one year thereafter. Then, on the basis of the record of war-time prohibition, and after all war hysteria was over, permanent prohibition might properly be submitted.

"But we all know what happens to the best laid plans of mice and men. Neither my plans to take one little step first, nor the brewers' plans to crush out all prohibition, were to be realized.

"What actually happened was that Constitutional prohibition came first. The resolution submitting it to the states passed the Senate Aug. 1, 1917, and the House Dec. 18, 1917.

"War-time prohibition did come eventually. But when it came not only had Constitutional prohibition been provided for, but the war itself was over. President Wilson signed the bill Nov. 21, 1918, and the law became operative July 1, 1919. One could scarcely imagine a more illogical program.

"The reason was that the senators who had agreed to President Wilson's request to withdraw the war-time prohibition clauses from the food act thereby so disappointed and angered their dry constituents that these senators felt constrained to something to set themselves right.

Took Advantage of Situation

"And the Anti-Saloon League very astutely took advantage of the situation to propose the act submitting the Eighteenth Amendment. Other important agencies which helped to bring that amendment about were the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the various church temperance organizations, especially the Methodist, the Methodist Church South, the Baptist, and the Presbyterian, the Order of Good Templars and the Prohibition Party.

"It was easy even for wet senators to let this act pass, since the theory that it did not really enact prohibition, but merely submitted it to the states. The act was passed and Constitutional prohibition was on its way.

"When three-quarters of the states had ratified, the amendment became a part of the Constitution. But under it prohibition was not to be effective until one year later, namely, Jan. 17, 1920.

"Meantime, the measure of war-time prohibition had been slowly making progress in Congress, despite of all the opposition and delays; and after the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted and ratified by the states that opposition became helpless.

"The result was that, though the war was over, the long-pending war-time prohibition bill was finally passed as a means of filling in the gap between the adoption of Constitutional prohibition and its taking effect.

"This was pretty hard on the brewers, who had counted on a year's breathing space; but the brewers received and deserved scant sympathy at that juncture.

"At a meeting in Atlantic City soon after these events, Wayne B. Wheeler paid me the somewhat doubtful compliment of having 'done more to bring about war-time prohibition than any other man who wears shoe leather.' War-time' prohibition, as such, never really existed. Nor did the act finally passed, and called war-time prohibition, ever serve as a preliminary experiment by which we might judge the value of permanent prohibition.

"Evidently Constitutional prohibition came on the country somewhat prematurely. That is to say, it came before certain sections, notably the East and the great cities, were prepared for it by education.

"During the last six years in which we have been under national prohibition, its imposition by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have won distinguished foes. The Moderation League, which presented to the Senatorial Subcommittee on the Judiciary in Washington during April, 1926, 'A National Survey of Conditions Under Prohibition, 1925,' unlike earlier societies opposed to measures prohibiting or restricting the liquor traffic, is not made up of brewers and distillers. However they might unwittingly be subjected to the influences of the brewers, and, as I shall show later, be used in their interest, the eminent gentlemen of the Moderation League are personally above reproach.

"The chairman of the board of the Moderation League is Auster G. Fox. On its executive committee are able and distinguished men—E. N. Brown, president of the St. Louis-San Fran-

cisco Railway Company; Franklin Remington, chairman of the board of the Foundation Company, and George Zabriskie. Among its members are John G. Agar, an eminent lawyer; Dr. William H. Welch, and Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker of Johns Hopkins; Dr. Charles L. Dana, neurologist; Gano Dunn, president of the J. G. White Corporation; William N. Dykman, president of the New York State Bar Association; the Right Rev. Charles Fiske, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Central New York; Haley Fife, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, formerly dean of the faculty of College of Physicians and Surgeons; Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; James Speyer, banker; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce under President Wilson; Dr. George David Stewart, president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Elihu Root, Secretary of State under President Roosevelt.

"This group of representative men has done a courageous thing, and what they have to say in separating themselves from the position of support of national prohibition that is taken by the great majority of the churches and their leaders, heads of national institutions, captains of finance and business, and administrative officers of the states and nation, for their own sakes and the public interest, merits careful attention. They state their aim to 'The restoration of temperance'...

Face the Facts

"The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and the Moderation League tell us to 'face the facts.' So it is. To be mentally honest, we must frankly face all the facts. Some of these are not pleasant for prohibitionists to face; others are not pleasant for its opponents. There seem to me to be nine great facts, or groups of facts, to face. These constitute the outline of this book:

1. The present situation of imperfect enforcement is intolerable.
2. Conditions are not, however, as bad as commonly represented.
3. Prohibition has accomplished much good hygienically, economically, and socially.
4. The 'personal liberty' argument is largely illusory.
5. We cannot accomplish what the opponents of prohibition really want by amending the Volstead Act, without thereby violating the Eighteenth Amendment.
6. To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the question.
7. To nullify it would mean disrespect for law of the most demoralizing kind.
8. Therefore the only practicable solution is to enforce the law.
9. Enforcement is a practical possibility.

"I shall take up these nine points in their order. As to the first point, that is, the seriousness of the present situation, I have nothing to add except that the Moderation League presented in its opening up before the Senate Subcommittee on the Judiciary, together with such facts as were brought before the subcommittee as to defects in law enforcement. These were presented by United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner, Senator William C. Bruce of Maryland, Senator Edge of New Jersey and others. When referred to, these facts will not be scanted.

"We turn here to the second point. What the public most lacks is sufficiently striking evidence that an exaggerated impression has been created as to the alleged failure of prohibition. Some people now imagine that we actually have more drinking, drunkenness, crime, vice, corruption, and disrespect for law than before prohibition. These people have certainly ascertained in what manner they and the eminent members of the Moderation League have been misled. It is unfortunate that the league's members failed to consult a professor of mathematical statistics before lending the prestige of their names to the figures of Mr. Shirk.

"Stanley Shirk, research director of the Moderation League, is a lawyer who evidently needs statistical training. The chief exhibit of his report, as sponsored by the Moderation League, charts the arrests for drunkenness in 350 cities and towns of the United States from 1914 to 1924, inclusive. The curve of Mr. Shirk's chart covers the period of the licensed saloon from 1914 to 1916, inclusive; of war-time restrictions of alcoholic beverages from 1917 to 1919, inclusive, and, under the national prohibition law, of the first five full years of its application...

Falls to Separate

"Among all of his exhibits and charts Mr. Shirk has failed to sep-

Armiger

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erate the records of first convictions for drunkenness from those of confirmed drunkards—old rounders and repeaters, who may be expected to persist in their potations under any and all difficulties until they sink into pauperism and death. These habits will get bootleg liquor any time it can be got at all.

"But what about the first conviction of offenders—mostly young offenders—during the years of war-time restriction and national prohibition? Do the court records show that they have increased or diminished?

"I am indebted to Karl G. Karsten, one of the best American statistical authorities, for suggesting a very simple test as to the effectiveness of prohibition. In New York, which many account the wettest city in the United States, with a population greater than that of several states, computations made for me, from data of the Finger-print Bureau, New York City Magistrate's Court, show a steady and pronounced decrease in the number of single-time offenders for drunkenness, from 20 per 10,000 population for the year 1914, to only 4 per 10,000 population for the year 1925.

"They show that for the year 1916, the number of single-time offenders came. The number of single-time offenders fell to 11 per 10,000 population in 1917; to 6 in 1918, and to 5 in 1919. In 1920, the first-time offenders were 5 per 10,000 population. In 1921, 6; in 1922, 7; in 1923, 6; in 1924, 5, and in 1925, as already stated, they fell below 4 per 10,000 population.

"The confirmed drunkard is a focus of infection spreading the drink habit. Yet every repeater in the record of arrests for drunkenness is reduced during this period as a steadily weakening factor of such infection up to 1925, the last year available.

"In 1914, the number of single-time offenders was 10,393 in a population of 5,110,000; in 1917, the population had grown to 5,400,000; yet the number of single-time offenders fell to 5,884; while the actual number of repeated convictions of confirmed drunkards in these two periods was 6,689 and 7,166, respectively.

"Out of every 100 convictions for drunkenness in the year 1919, 55 were of single-time offenders and 45 of repeaters; but in 1923, out of 100 convictions only 39 were of single-time offenders, while 61 were of repeaters; that is, repeaters.

"In 1925, there were only 35 convictions of single-time offenders to 65 of repeaters, and the number of convictions of single-time offenders dropped absolutely from 7,836 in 1916, with a total population of 5,300,000, to but 2,779 in a total population of 5,252,000. During this period the total of repeaters, also, fell absolutely, namely, from 8,519 in 1916, to 4,437 in 1925.

"The starting fact stands out, of primary importance, that, even in New York City, prohibition has succeeded in weakening, if not breaking, the chain of tradition by which the alcohol habit has, for ages been handed down from each generation to the next."

A chart illustrating the diminution of single-time convictions for drunkenness in New York City accompanies this text. Professor Fisher then attacks the accuracy of Mr. Shirk's charts and trustworthiness of the original data on which they are based, as follows:

"The intensely poisonous qualities of bootleg liquor, as attested at the Washington hearings by Assistant Secretary Andrews, in charge of federal prohibition enforcement, by Senator Reed of Missouri, and generally by the wet witnesses, must result in a greater proportion of cases of intoxication to the total number of

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drinkers than in the preprohibition period. I understand that the ratio of toxicity of bootleg liquor to that of medicinal liquors dispensed by government permit is being worked out by Prof. A. O. Gettier of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, under the auspices of the federal prohibition authorities. Pending publication of this ratio, I am credibly informed that a very conservative reckoning would set the poisonous effects of bootleg beverages as compared with medicinal liquors at 10 to 1; that is, it requires only a tenth as much of bootleg liquor as of preprohibition liquor to produce a given degree of drunkenness.

"But what about the first conviction of offenders—mostly young offenders—during the years of war-time restriction and national prohibition? Do the court records show that they have increased or diminished?

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"The next correction I will not insist on, although it is based on an estimate of a known increased severity of arrests for drunkenness during the periods of war-time restrictions and national prohibition, and, without such a correction, Mr. Shirk's figures are of little statistical worth." The question as to whether the police are now more thorough in their task of arresting drunken persons under prohibition than in the free and easy times of the licensed saloon, seems never to have occurred to Mr. Shirk.

"According to these statements Professor Fisher presents charts and exhibits to give a corrected picture of the statistics of arrests for drunkenness in their relation to the changed habits of the American people, as based on the figures of Mr. Shirk's report for 350 cities and corrected for the factors of increased police population, and increased police severity in making arrests; also, specimen testimony from police heads to the effect that the Moderation League figures were unverifiable, and alleging increased severity of arrests for drunkenness during the prohibition period.

"Leaving Mr. Shirk entirely, and substituting for his statistics those of Robert A. Corradini, statistician of the World League Against Alcoholism, we should expect twice as many arrests as formerly even if the number of drinkers were the same. Put in another way, even if the number of single-time offenders for drunkenness were reduced one-half by prohibition, the number of arrests for drunkenness would remain the same.

"The same tendency—for a greater number of arrests out of a given number of drinkers—is evidently brought about by the well-known fact that prohibition has been more effective in suppressing the drinking of beer than whisky. Other things equal, more arrests must result from the stronger drink. We know that in spite of this shift, relatively, from beer to whisky, there has been a great reduction in the number of arrests for drunkenness. It follows, therefore, since the arrests today represent a larger fraction of the drinkers, that there has been a still greater reduction in drinking.

"Manifestly, then, Mr. Shirk's conclusions as to the actual number of drinkers per arrest for drunkenness must be radically altered by this factor.

"Finally, I have special evidence as regards the accuracy of Mr. Shirk's original data. Aside from the figures of 300 cities and towns which he accepts from the World League Against Alcoholism, he has gathered independently records of arrests in 157 more cities, some 50 of which are mingled with the original 300 in this chart, and all of them in subsidiary charts. When I caused inquiries to be sent to the police departments of these 157 extra

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Canadian Art at Manchester, England

By FRANK RUTTER

THE exhibition of a collection of oil paintings and water colors by Canadian artists at the Queen's Park Art Gallery, Manchester, marks a further stage in the growing appreciation of Canadian art in England. No section in the Palace of Arts at Wembley last year met with so unanimous a chorus of praise as that accorded to the Canadian landscapes, and the high opinions of Canadian painting then formed can only be confirmed and strengthened by the Manchester exhibition. This exhibition, held under the auspices of the municipal Art Gallery Committee, is smaller than the collection at Wembley, but it has been carefully chosen and effectively exemplifies what appear to be the special merits of Canadian painting. Scrupulous, yet not stolid fidelity to nature, splendor of color, boldness of handling, and a decidedly decorative arrangement of natural facts—these were the qualities in Canadian painting which impressed visitors to Wembley, and the same qualities are evident in the exhibition at Manchester, which remains open till Oct. 9.

James W. Morrice

Though he lived and worked for so many years in Paris, James W. Morrice must be regarded as one of the pioneers of the modern school of Canadian landscape. In Morrice's "Sunday at Charenton" and "Gibraltor" may be found those qualities already mentioned, and in addition to them a fine feeling for the beauty of pigment itself, respect for the material used by the artist which expressed itself in the suavity and dream-like character of the surface of his pictures.

Technically the Canadian landscape painters may have been influenced by French painting, either directly or indirectly through Morrice; but they have not been profoundly influenced either by the impressionists or post-impressionists; they belong rather to that school of realism with which the names of Courbet, Carolus-Duran, and Manet are associated. But Morrice, who betrays his European training in his choice of subjects, is an exception among these Canadian painters, and we feel that the majority of the exhibitors, if more or less technically influenced from France, have been formed far more, as to the essentials of their art, by the character of the scenery that Canada itself affords. What makes their work particularly interesting to a European observer is that it seems to be truly indigenous and not merely a repetition of the cosmopolitan style which rules with little difference in the academies of all the great capitals.

Tom Thomson

The work of another pioneer, Tom Thomson, may be cited as illustrating the subtle difference between a pure Canadian artist and the more Europeanized Morrice. Thomson's "Ottawer, Algonquin Park" and "Spring Ice" are not only pictures as splendidly decorative as any composition by Morrice, but they are racy of the soil from which they emanate. We feel instinctively that the style of the painter has been molded by the color and character of the country he depicts.

Oliver Goldsmith

With a knowledge of weather limited to the English climate, once lamented how "Winter

lingering chills the lap of May," but these Canadian painters with a wider experience tell us a more cheerful story in many a lovely snow scene, namely how the kindly sun warms the chill of winter. Clarence A. Gagnon, in his "Late Winter Morning, Quebec Country," succeeds wonderfully in conveying to us both the intense cold of the Canadian winter and the brilliance of its sunshine. Mr. Gagnon's "Village in the Laurentian Mountains" is another beautiful snow scene, and so is Ethel Seath's "On the Canal, Montreal."

It may be conjectured that the plentiful snows of Canada play an important part in educating the artist's eye to niceties and refinements of color, for it demands a searching analytical vision to perceive and accurately record all the manifold plastic tints which give life and beauty to a field of snow. Exercised abundantly in searching out the true color of what is anything but a stretch of white, the Canadian artist's eye comes to spring and summer with a freshness and sharpness of vision which few British artists can command. What is the exception in England, seems almost the rule in Canada.

Albert H. Robinson's "The Bend in the Road" may be instanced as an example of that extreme delicacy of color which, in conjunction with decorative design, distinguishes Canadian landscapes. But it is not only the facts of nature which these painters present, and present almost unfailingly in a pattern of beauty; again and again they succeed also in conveying to us those emotions which the majesty of nature evokes in all thoughtful and sensitive intellects. Thus Lawren Harris, in his impressive picture "Above Lake Superior," not only arrests our attention by his admirable arrangement of the elements of his landscape; but he holds our imagination by compelling us to

ent excel. While it is only possible to mention the names of a few exhibitors, the collection as a whole proves conclusively that Canada possesses an indigenous and vigorous school of landscape painting, owing comparatively little to foreign influence, but molded by the color of her seasons and the intense character of her country.

Gilbert and Sullivan Operas in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—The Century Theater Opera Company, opening the new season at the Chicago Auditorium, has staged in lavish fashion the two

they can to compensate the partial loss of humor. Each comic opera makes a brave show on the home stage of Chicago's Civic Opera Company, but the more delicate satirical touches evaporate before they cross the wide spaces of the apron of the stage and the broad orchestra pit. Otherwise the revivals leave little to be desired.

If the Century company has in Mr. Moulan and Mr. Danforth two wholly reliable singing comedians, it has also ample representation in its soprano section with the highly pictorial Jean Beverly, of excellent voice, singing Peep-Bo in the Japanese satire and Josephine in the opera of the girl who loved a sailor, and with Hiss Kolke, whose nationality is betrayed by her name, singing Yamadori in the gurgling "Mikado" and bringing to the part a well-cultivated voice and a spirit that is distinctly Oriental. The contrasting humor of Katisha in one scene and of Little Buttercup in the other are intrusted to Stella De Mette, a well-schooled singer of abundant experience in a wide range of operas light and grand. She is of a handsome plumpness, with a bright face, and she readily negotiates her songs, but the very nature of her training—for grand opera—precludes a noteworthy display of the forthright humor of Katisha and the restrained yet visible ardor of the bum-boat woman.

The company is fortunate in its tenor, Seward Frazer, of fine voice and good appearance, and with a natural ease and elasticity not customarily expected of romantic tenors. There is a hearty booming basso, Charles E. Galagher, acting the Pooh-bo and Bill Bobstay, and scorning chiefly in the famous song, "He Is an Englishman," in "Pinafore." The noble lord Pish-Tush in "The Mikado" and Captain Corcoran in "Pinafore" are sung by Leo de Hierals. Mr. Moulan is the Ko-Ko and Sir Joseph Porter; Mr. Danforth plays the Mikado and Dick Deadeye.

Of the two works, "The Mikado" receives the somewhat more animated and fluent performance. The movement is freer in the town of Tiphi than on the deck of the Pinafore, where the direction is inclined to languish just a shade too much. But on the whole both revivals are worthy of the great and undiminished fame of the works and their authors, and they give distinction to the theater in a time when most songful amusement is a gilded hedge-podge putting no reliance upon either rhyme or reason.

Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis have been engaged by Carl Reed for his first production of the season, a dramatization of Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment" by Laurence Irving. The play is scheduled to open at the Greenwich Village Theater, New York, on Oct. 11.

A. P. X. Watson is to make a New York production of "Wings," a play by Ashley Miller and Zelma Sears. Lee Stewart is presenting a vaudeville version of "The Old Home-stand" on the Keith-Albee circuit. Henry Horton is featured.

David Belasco's production of "Fanny," with Fanny Brice as its star, opens at the Lyceum, New York, on Sept. 21.

Frederick Truesdale has been added to the cast supporting Frances Starr in "The Shelf" which opens soon in Philadelphia.

In Chicago Galleries

Chicago
Special Correspondence
GOING hunting for material is the first thought of young painters, the instance today being the gallery of canvases by Mary E. Baer, wife of Roderick MacNeill, by Raeburn, a "Young Man" by Ople and the Marchioness of Ely by Lawrence. Loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Max Epstein are portraits of "A Woman" by Franz Hals, and portraits of men by Peter Paul Rubens and Sir Anthony Van Dyck.

In the Mr. and Mrs. Francis Neilan gallery is "Captain Porter" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Jane Nisbet," by Raeburn, and three canvases by Sir William Beechey in his best style. In dignity that brings these to the present are the portraits of the late Dr. Frank W. Gausauls, by Louis Betts, executed for Gausauls Hall, and Wayman Adams' remarkable portraits of Archibald Browne, the Canadian painter, and Horatio Walker, the American.

"Naughty Riquette"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Cosmopolitan Theater, the Messrs. Shubert present Mitzi in Oscar Straus' new musical play in two acts, "Naughty Riquette." Book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith. Adapted from the German of R. Schanzer and E. Welisch with Stanley Lupino. Staged under the supervision of J. J. Shubert. The cast:

Richard La Piere Walter Armin
Clarissa George S. Schenck
Audrey Maple Alexander Gray
Simone Connie Lee
Freddy Lester Spino
Theophilus Michal Stanley Lupino
Bardou Joseph Spree
Riquette Duval Walter Armin
Liane de Soucy Peter Hawley
Dupon Edward Basse
Maurel Oliver Hagen
Abri-Dahri Peter Hawley
Maitre d'Hotel Edward Basse
Prof. DuBoise Oliver Hagen
Dean Sylvan Lee
M. de la Motte Joseph Spree
Colonel Latour Peter Hawley
Captain Durac Peter Hawley

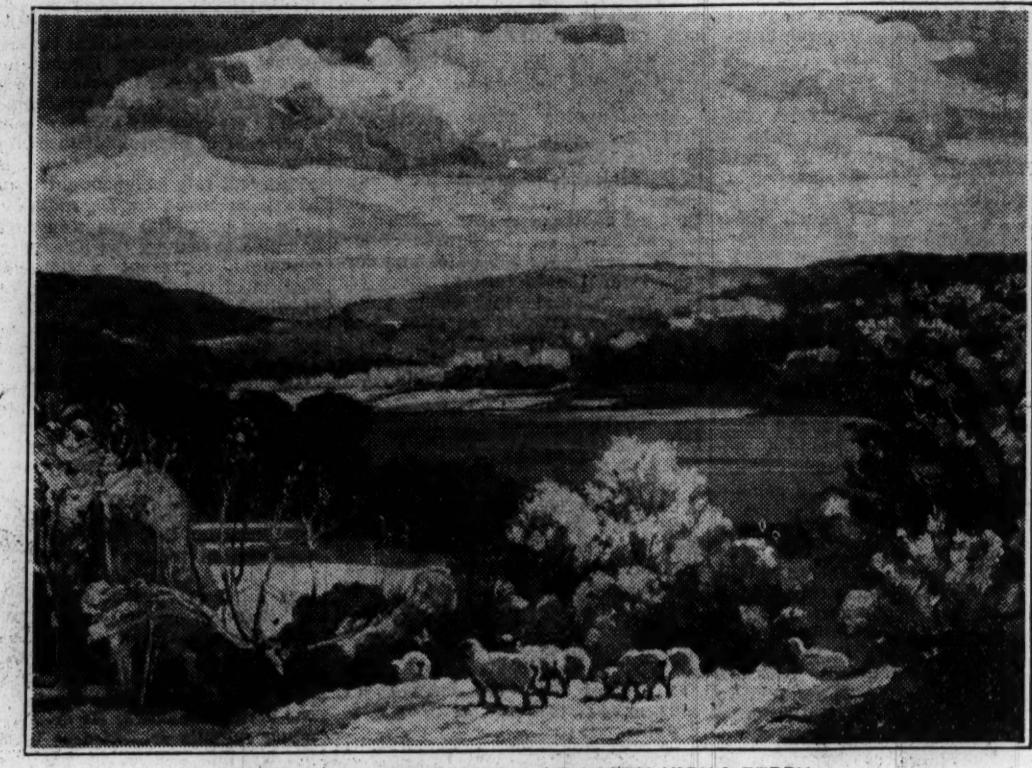
The musical comedy star known as "Mitzi" is attractive in a puzzling sort of way. She is one of those—and there are many such—who make us wonder why they can do as well as they do, why they do not try to do better. This actress has charm unquestionably, but a little more sparkle, a little more get up and go on her part would add to the audience's enjoyment of her performance.

The musical play "Naughty Riquette" does not stand up under the slow, leisurely tempo. Miss Mitzi takes with her personal performance. The rule says that when you have nothing much to say, you must hurry, and this play says very little to say.

The Messrs. Shubert have provided an elaborate production, a good company and a capable ballet. Stanley Lupino is genuinely funny with almost no help from the librettist. Sylvan Lee deserves a note of praise for his dancing and Alexander Gray has a pleasing personality.

F. L. S.

Bebe Daniels' next picture will be "Stranded in Paris," adapted from the German novel, "Jenny's Escapade." James Hall is to play opposite her.

"DOWN THE GATINEAU VALLEY FROM KIRK'S FERRY"
Painting by Herbert S. Palmer in the Gallery of Art, Toronto.RICHARD BARRY FUDGER
Portrait by Orpen in Gallery of Art, Toronto.

Restoring Ikons

Moscow

Special Correspondence
A HIGH degree of excellence in the interesting and delicate art of restoring Russian medieval ikons, or religious paintings, to their original form, has been developed in the Soviet State Restoration Workshop, which functions in Moscow under the direction of Prof. Igor Grabar.

The typical Russian ikon, especially if it was painted in medieval times, is blackened with age and covered with layer after layer of restoration painting. It is often so blurred as to seem hopelessly unrecognizable. But the skilled and patient workers in the State Restoration Workshop apply carefully concocted chemical preparations to the stubborn crust of dirt and paint, scrape off one layer after another of the restoration painting, and often in the end, produce the original ikon, in superb condition and vivid colors.

Often a single ikon contains specimens of many schools of Russian religious painting. Perhaps the figure of Saint Paul will be painted in the simple, austere style of the fifteenth century. After the passing of many years the original painting had become dark and blurred. Then an artist of the sixteenth century would attempt to repaint it, but instead of sticking to the original design he would put in more ornate details, in harmony with the taste of the time. The same process was often repeated several times. By photographing the ikons in successive phases of their restoration, Professor Grabar and his collaborators often succeed in obtaining a graphic picture of the development of Russian ecclesiastical art.

The chief treasure of the restoration workshop is Raphael's painting "Madonna del Popolo," which was discovered a few months ago in a neglected condition in one of the factories of the Ural town, Nizhni Tagil. It has been carefully restored, and

is now in good condition.

in Professor Grabar's opinion there is no doubt as to its genuineness.

However, he is of the opinion that part of the painting has been done over by an inferior imitator, leaving only part of the picture of the Christ-child in Raphael's original manner.

There is a permanent exhibition of the best of the restored ikons in the State Historical Museum. Here one can find ikons which range in antiquity from the early Middle Ages to modern times. Curiously enough, this peculiarly Russian form of ecclesiastical art has been progressive, rather than progressive in its development. The best ikons are of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and even later. Later foreign influences crept in; Italian Madonnas somehow look incongruous on Russian ikons. Perhaps the great development of Russian secular art during the nineteenth century helped to push into the background ecclesiastical art which monopolized the middle Ages.

Besides the ikons the exhibition includes some striking specimens of fine tapestries, with familiar Biblical scenes and favorite Russian legends, such as the victory of St. George over the Dragon, embroidered in bright colors.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

HERE was a round, round moon shining in the sky when Little Cat came down the gravel walk of the house he lived in, walking on his hind legs and swinging his cane like a little gentleman. When he got to the gate he stood a moment in thought, twirling his mustache with his left paw, and looking with great pleasure at the round, round moon.

"They think I'm asleep in my basket," said Little Cat to himself, "and here I am, out taking a walk and enjoying the beauty of the round, round moon. What fun! What fun!"

And so, having twirled his mustache to his satisfaction and decided which way to go, Little Cat came out through the gate and walked pleasantly on his hind legs along the street, keeping in the middle of the sidewalk, and with his own little shadow coming along behind him. Once or twice Little Cat stopped, and waved his cane and danced on his hind legs in the moonlight for sheer joy of being out and taking a walk when the people he lived with thought he was sound asleep in his basket turned the kitchen stove. And then his shadow stopped and danced too.

Now the way Little Cat had taken led by the Smiths' house, and so presently he met Wow, the Smiths' dog, out taking a walk on his hind legs.

"Good evening, Little Cat," said Wow, coming down on all four legs so they could speak more comfortably. "What a night! What a moon! Shall we walk together?"

"With all the pleasure in the world, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "We will talk and talk. As you were saying, What a night! What a moon!"

Wow Is Astonished

"When I think," said Wow, "that it is made of green cheese, I am astonished."

It isn't made of green cheese," said Little Cat.

"Don't you think so?" said Wow. "I've always heard it was made of green cheese. But that seemed hard to believe because if the moon is made of green cheese, how could there be a man in it?"

"Those are just fancies," said Little Cat, "that people have made up. Anybody who knows anything at all about astronomy, Wow, knows that there is no man in the moon. And anybody who knows anything about cheese knows that it wouldn't do at all to make a moon out of it."

"And then, too," said Dog Wow, "the moon isn't green. But do I hear rain?"

By this time Little Cat and Dog Bow, walking and talking, had come opposite the house where the Robinsons lived, and when they stood still and listened they certainly heard

something that sounded like falling water.

"It isn't rain," said Little Cat. "It was raining we would be getting wet, and I don't like to get wet. And the moon wouldn't be shining."

"It's raining somewhere," said Wow.

"I know what it is," said Little Cat. "It is raining in the Robinsons' yard. Somebody has been watering the garden, and taken off the hose, and forgotten to turn off the faucet, and now everybody is asleep, and the water is running. We must turn it off."

"So we must," said Dog Wow. "Think what a waste of water if it should rain all night!"

"And think how distressed the Robinsons would be when they wake up in the morning!" said Little Cat.

"Yes, sir, we must turn it off at once. I will leave my cane right here by the gate."

So Little Cat stood his cane up by the gate, and dropped down on all four feet to go quicker, and dashed ahead of Wow into the Robinsons' yard, and round the house, and there was the faucet from which the gardener watered the garden with a hose. Somebody had forgotten to turn it off, so that already the water had made quite a puddle.

"I thought you'd never come," said Dog Wow. "That puddle is just getting bigger and bigger. What a waste!"

"We'll fix that in a jiffy," said Little Cat. "You take Jocko and the water will be waiting for me."

Up got Dog Wow, and Jocko, the Perkinsons' pet monkey, jumped on his back, and splash went Dog Wow into the puddle, which was Dog Wow's feet, and right out to the faucet. Little Cat stood as near the edge as he could without wetting his feet and watched. Jocko stood up on Wow's back, and put both hands on the faucet, and gripped it with his strong little fingers, and took a deep breath, and twisted with all his might. And the faucet turned. And the water stopped coming out. And the puddle stopped getting bigger and bigger. And Dog Wow splashed ashore. And Jocko jumped down.

"I turned it off!" said Jocko.

"We thought you could," said Little Cat. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think we are all at home and asleep and here we are out enjoying the beauties of nature and saving those careless Robinsons from such a waste of water. What fun!"

Away ran the twins toward the

puddle getting bigger and bigger.

Dog Wow splashed through the puddle, which was getting bigger and bigger, but even before he had reached the shore Little Cat made a long jump and went off running as fast as he could round the corner of the house. And then Dog Wow sat down and waited and watched the puddle getting bigger and bigger.

"I can't get a grip on it with my paws," said Little Cat. "It would be all right if I had fingers, but I can't get a grip on it. You take me ashore, Dog Wow, and I'll go get Jocko. He's got fingers."

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EDUCATIONAL

The School Art Department
an Influence for Civic BeautySomerville, Mass.
Special Correspondence

"YEARS ago," said the head of

Massachusetts' largest high schools, "school art work included only drawing, a little painting, clay modeling, and some china work. Today the pupils are gaining an insight into the ideas and possibilities of the arts and crafts and of nearly all forms of decorative design. Even those who take only the more practical branches of the work, such as are applied to home decoration and furnishings and costume design, are taught the right combination of colors, the right grouping and design."

Pupils who have had this opportunity begin at once in little ways to correct what is wrong in their own dress and their own homes. Of course, I try to make it clear to them that they must be patient and tactful lest they deprive their parents of those objects about the home, ugly though they may be, which are dear through association, pointing out to them that they can begin with their own rooms, making these more harmonious in color and arrangement with effective and yet inexpensive materials. It is ignorance, not perversity, which makes so many of the houses ugly and unattractive, and one of these harmonious rooms will unavoidably produce its effects upon the rest of the home. The pupils often tell me how, by a little touch here and there—a change in the draperies or wall paper, a rearrangement of the pictures or furniture, a removal of some discordant bric-a-brac—they have slowly revolutionized the surroundings in the home.

"The work in our department begins by interesting the pupils in nature. I ask them to bring flowers for their first lesson, and then have them draw flowers in groups, flowers on the desk, and flowers on the draperies. For their work they use pastels, paints and oils. They start with one point, then adding others, so constructing a pattern."

Leads to Home Decoration

When asked the relation of this nature work to the rest of the work in the department, the instructor replied: "The pupils have to learn perspective in order to draw, and this incidentally leads them into home decoration which correlates with home economics.

"They also do something in metal, leather, and jewelry. These are practical in two distinct fields: First in the matter of home decoration (articles for the desk, table, and bureau, together with personal ornaments), and again, it gives the pupils an insight into the arts and crafts, just as the making of designs touches upon the commercial side of art in wall paper, fabrics, and the other purposes for which design is required. Incidentally they learn beauty of form, the combination of materials, such as the use of the various stones with the metals which best brings out their properties. And fewer, thus trained, will be satisfied with cheap, inartistic jewelry."

"A few weeks before Christmas I let them choose what they would like to make—a bracelet, a pendant, a ring, etc. Then, from their previous study of design, they make some original pattern and begin work upon it. And so also with the hammered metal and leather work. It is not the intention of this department to go far in any one of these different branches of art, but rather to rouse their love of beauty in color and form, introduce them to these beautiful designs, show them how they are executed, give them some sense of perspective and proportion, and thus teach them invaluable lessons of beauty and harmony which will inevitably affect their own homes and provide them with new pleasures in art."

A Civic Influence

"Every year I take my pupils in small groups to the different art exhibits and the museums. We study the great masters and their work, and thus develop in the pupils a taste for better pictures through an understanding of what constitutes art. This must inevitably introduce into the homes a higher class of pictures—so important an element in home adornment. Pupils taught early to appreciate the beautiful in form and color are more sensitive to ugliness in their surroundings, and they will do more to counteract it when they go out into the community. For instance, I have had them study the trees in their own neighborhood, find out about them, compare them with others as to shade, foliage, beauty of form, etc., draw them until they are awake to all of their beautifying possibilities."

Close co-operation has been established between the art and the other departments in the school. All of the costumes, for instance, for a historical pageant given this spring by the English and dramatic departments were designed by the art students, and the home economic department executed the costumes from the designs. As the pageant represented six periods of history, beginning with the cave-men and descending to modern times, the costumes and stage settings had to be made historically true. At this point the history department was drawn into it. The periods were studied with the aid of the history teacher and her classes, and the costumes were designed accordingly. Some original and artistic work was done by these pupils. In the stage setting for the period of Nero, the natural science department assisted the art students in the color effects of the lights in the scenes.

"I have a miniature stage set," said the instructor, "and on this, for all the stage settings required in the dramatic work of the school, the pupils work out the entire design before they begin to build. The students

in the art department paint the scenery drawn to scale, and the manual training department makes the frames. In the Christmas play it was necessary to have a stained glass window. One of the pupils constructed it, 10 feet square, with manilla paper thumb-tacked to beaver board framework and painted. It pictured a shepherd with sheep and the city of Bethlehem in the distance with a golden star above it. It was so artistic that it has been given a permanent place on the wall of the school hall as a souvenir of this part of the school work."

"I hope to make my department more and more constructive in the civic life of the community. I want my pupils to get such a sense of beauty from their work that they can take inspiration back into the homes of their parents, and eventually into their own, so that we may have more beautiful and harmonious homes and, what must necessarily follow, a more beautiful and harmonious city in which to place them."

Pronunciation
of Proper Names
in the News

Droitwich (droit'-ij), town in Worcestershire, Eng., noted for its brine springs.

Leamington (lēm'-ing-ton),

wateringplace in Warwickshire, Eng., with many chalybeate and saline springs.

Calne (kōn, or kahn), ancient town of Wiltshire, Eng., where St. Dunstan convened a synod in 977 A.D.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore (tāgōr), celebrated Bengali poet, born 1861.

Strait of Magellan (māg'-el'-an); in British usage, ma-għel-an), separates mainland of South America from Tierra del Fuego; discovered by Fernando de Magalhaens in 1520.

Tierra del Fuego (tēr'-ah-fō), "Land of Fire," so named from its volcanic mountains, group of islands at extremity of South America.

Better Diction
for Busy People

By CARILYN STEVENS

A THIRD class, or mold, of consonant sounds is made by placing the tip of the tongue against the edge of the upper teeth. In this case the tip must come well out to make the correct sound, and it must not drag in coming. Examples: the length and breadth and thickness.

A fourth class is very important. Much delicacy and refinement of speech will result from the correct execution of the consonant-sounds belonging to this class. They are sometimes called tip-tongue consonants, and are made by the tip of the tongue striking against the front of the hard palate. They are t-d—n-l-r. Much depends on the daintiness of the tip, as also on the deftness with which the tip strikes the hard palate. If the tip is thick and sluggish, or if the action is made by the sides of the tongue, instead of by the tip, or if the blow is a clumsy whack instead of a skillful tap, a thick, bungling sound will result, unpleasant to hear as well as hard to distinguish. See if this is not true in such expressions as willow, alone, silver bells, Gabriel, linnets on the Linden-tree.

To refer again to the foreigner, if he is having difficulty saying d or t for th (as in instead of will den instead of them), let him notice carefully the difference between class three and class four. For the tongue must come out between the teeth, for t and d it says behind the teeth. Again let him use his mirror to verify this fact. The following stanza contains many of the sounds spoken of above:

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

An Important Consonant

The following consonant r belongs to the class just considered, it is such an important factor in English speech that it deserves a paragraph to itself. There are two chief uses of the letter r: one, "shading" the vowel which it follows; the other, when it precedes a vowel (frank), beginning

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San Francisco, Calif.

a word (rose), between two words (very), and doubled (narrow). This consonant is often called the "voiced consonant," and is correctly made when it is trilled even so delicately by the extreme tip of a very flexible tongue. This sound is not nearly so heavy as is the German rolled r, though trilling the r in rose—robin—may certainly be a very heavy process when done by a tongue not accustomed to fine work.

Trilling this consonant r may be asking a great deal of the experimenter in better diction, but it is only fair to the English language to say that it has the sanction of the best usage. On the stage, in formal discourse, on the lecture platform, we hear this r trilled repeatedly by those who have made a study of English diction and who love to bring forth all the latent beauties of which English is capable. Moreover, many of these same lovers of good English do trill this r in ordinary speech, although it needs listening ear to detect it. If, however, as was said above, the listener finds better evidence, let him do so, and let him at least try it in privacy, for this is one of the very best exercises he can do to encourage the fine and flexible tongue-tip necessary for the other sounds in this class. Try the following words, trilling the r's:

At the beginning of a word—

rose green may brown
robin tree brook
rock river road grave

Between two vowels—

silvery forest nearest memory
very curate dreary
glory courage
every career

Doubled—

borrow merry stirring
morrow carry sorry
cherry surrender horrid
current ferry

Two little suggestions are offered to those wishing to experiment along these lines, with regard to practice. The first is that going over a well-selected words, phrases and sentences every day brings much more speedy and satisfactory results than hit or miss practice. Also, that a very few minutes a day, if regular, is much more fruitful than a long period of practice done intermittently.

Practice on Phrases

The second point is that every practice-time given to the consonants should include practice on phrases as well as words. This is because we talk in phrases and not in words, and an artificial and pedantic manner of speech might result from the practice of words alone. To illustrate the point, in the phrase, "the wild wind of winter," we do not say this word by word, but group all these words together, as if they were syllables of one word, "the-wild-wind-of-winter," or strictly speaking, "thewildwindofwinter." From the time we begin the "h" of "the" to the time we finish "er" of "winter," there is no break any more than there would be in the word "fundamental." Therefore we will proceed directly from one word to another without any break between. In the above phrase we will go from the th-mold (with its accompanying vowel), to the l and d-molds and directly to the w-mold again in the word "wind," and so on till we finish our phrase.

It is this stopping at the end of a word and beginning all over again with the next one, which causes the unnatural and unpleasant break so displeasing to the ear. "Elocution" It often brings such unnecessary criticism upon the adventurer in the land of Better English that he becomes disheartened and turns back. Working on phrases will help him to avoid this pitfall and to press on courageously to his goal.

No attempt has been made in this article completely to classify or analyze the English consonants. But anyone desiring to improve his diction, who has not the time nor the opportunity to go deeply into this subject, can do much for himself by a mastery of the consonant-sounds here presented.

This is the second of two articles on diction. The first appeared on Oct. 13.

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Whence Our Geometry Came

ONLY the Bible and a very few other books have withstood the enervating effects of over 2000 years of time, not to speak of the severe buffeting of a hundred generations of somewhat darkened and critical humanity.

One of these few books is Euclid's "Elements of Geometry," or, as it is usually spoken of in abbreviated form, simply the "Elements" or even "Euclid."

If Euclid of Alexandria has contributed nothing else to the world's literature he has at least brought to it a work which has been long-enduring, not in a passive sense, but more or less actively and constructively so.

That there must be a reason for such a demonstration of longevity is evident, and a brief account of the conception of the "Elements," its many vicissitudes, and its final acceptance as the model for the geometric treatment of space as we at present conceive it, may serve not only to point to this reason but also to increase in some measure our appreciation for, and interest in, a classic which, even today, is only here and there accorded the recognition which it undoubtedly deserves.

Euclid and Increase in Learning

Euclid was an Attic and a citizen of ancient Greece. He flourished in the time of the first Ptolemy, roughly 300 B. C., a time when the classic civilization seemed to be preparing itself for some great, enlightening event. Opinion differs as to whether what actually took place at its close was a rebuke to human modes or came as a direct result of the moving thought of the period.

Be that as it may, a great influx of enthusiasm about learning and desire for it occupied the thoughts of the people at that time, and it cannot be denied that in consequence certain strides were made in many branches of learning and art. It was, therefore, a propitious time for the advent of such an epoch-making work as the "Elements" is generally conceded to be.

History records that Ptolemy, his brother, invited Euclid, then residing in Alexandria, to teach mathematics. Euclid accepted the post and continued to occupy it for some 25 years, during which time the "Elements" unfolded in his thought.

Publication After 1800 Years

Most interesting is the seemingly miraculous way in which Euclid's work was preserved for future generations. It was first recorded in Greek on papyrus, but was undoubtedly transcribed many times for individual study. After the decline of the classic civilization, however, the "Elements" was lost. It was not until 1800 that it was found again in Greece, where it was found in 1533 A. D., and the other copies in the library of Alexandria, where its author had flourished, and, according to Proclus, had become distinguished by the kindness and fairness of his disposition. This manuscript is the important one, as it has been from it that all other copies have come. It remained in the library for nearly 1000 years, until 1533 A. D., to be exact, when, according to tradition, the prophet Muhammad, ordered the museum with its magnificent library destroyed. By reason of this, the "Elements" was lost. It was not until 1800 that it was found again in Greece, where it was found in 1533 A. 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WEEK'S REVIEW OF FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER

Shoe Business Holds Up Well-Calfskin and Glazed Kid Are Active

There is a substantial volume of shoes going through the factories of the country, duplicate orders being the major part of it. In the New England states where manufacturers specialize their product no line of goods is without its quota of new business, and reports from the west and south show that similar conditions prevail.

The new feature, advertised by the more prominent manufacturers wherein they agree to carry stock on their factory floor, is proving popular with the smaller jobbers, who are now establishing and will probably show the fall season unchanged. However, prices do not function so much as they formerly did, style, quality and prompt delivery being the stronger features.

Sole Leather Quot

Tanners of oak sole leather report that they are hooking a steady call for the medium and light weights. Overweight leather is in demand, and conditions of buying to satisfy immediate needs, the market holds strong.

There has been quite a call for binder's bends up to 100,000 or more standard tanned being quoted at 60¢ per lb.

100 Deere & Co. pf. 107¢ 107¢

100 East Paper Co. 11¢ 11¢

100 Ehr. Paper Co. 11

NATIONAL RACE STILL IN DOUBT

The One St. Louis-Cincinnati Game on Sept. 26 May Be Deciding Factor

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	87	62	.584
Cincinnati	85	62	.578
Pittsburgh	81	66	.551
Chicago	78	69	.531
New York	70	72	.490
Brooklyn	68	80	.486
Boston	59	84	.413
Philadelphia	54	86	.386

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Chicago 2. Cincinnati 6, Boston 0. St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2. Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 2. New York 5, Cincinnati 4. Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 1. RECAPTURES SATURDAY New York 6, St. Louis 5. Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 4. GAMES MONDAY Cincinnati at Boston (two games). Pittsburgh at Philadelphia. Chicago at New York.

No letup is seen in the great National League race between St. Louis and Cincinnati as the two leading pennant contenders continue down the last stretch. The eyes of the baseball world are concentrated upon that last and only game of the season remaining between St. Louis and Cincinnati on Sept. 26, the contest being one of the deciding factors in one of the finest pennant races the league has witnessed. With first Cincinnati on top and then St. Louis, with never a great distance between the two, there is more and more likelihood of the last contest between them. And should this prove true, the game will be as interesting as a World Series match.

As the two clubs prepare for the final spurt, the Cardinals appear to have the better of the schedule. Cincinnati has to meet the struggling Brooklyn Braves, all the season considered strong opponents. The Reds were forced to relinquish first place to Pittsburgh at an earlier period in the race due to five straight defeats of the hand of the Cardinals' John C. Hendricks. Isaving Carl Mays, left-handed pitcher, to work in one of the three coming games against the Braves. It is certain that the Reds' manager would probably rather meet any club in the league than Boston at this time, despite its lowly position.

Reds Meet Boston

However, only three games are scheduled between Cincinnati and Boston and this may bring an interesting ending to the season. Cincinnati may triumph in all of them. After Boston, the Reds meet Philadelphia in a three-game series and then comes the great contest with St. Louis. The Cardinals before that last game must meet Brooklyn again. And New York, who are superb, have made a very poor showing against the league leaders this year and probably will not be able to stop them at all this period of the race.

The Pittsburgh club, last year champion, has been the best in the race and stands counted out of the race. At present 5½ games separate them from the top and 4½ from second place. The champions also have a coming series with Boston, three games being scheduled after their present series with Philadelphia. The Braves have practically assured themselves of seventh place in their race with Philadelphia but they have a strong schedule to go through against Cincinnati and Pittsburgh before their last games of the season with Philadelphia. This series will have its annual attraction.

Cardinals Have Five More

St. Louis has five more games to play, Cincinnati seven and Pittsburgh six. The Cardinals are now only 5½ to five to tie for the pennant should Cincinnati win its last seven games. If the Reds win only five out of their last seven, the Cardinals can clinch the pennant by capturing four out of five. Pittsburgh's chance is only 5½ to five, mathematical, one almost too small to figure. The Cincinnati and St. Louis game on Sept. 26 will be played on the Reds' field.

It is almost certain that with the exception of the first two places the clubs that finish in the order of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 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RADIO

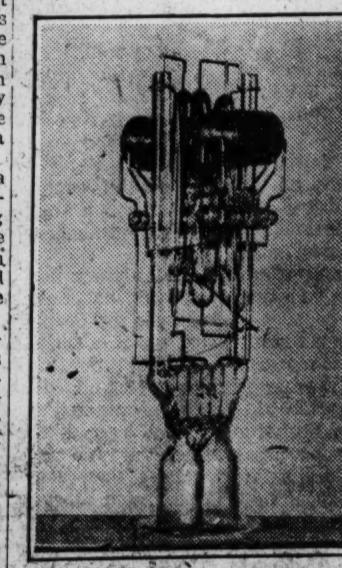
NEW TYPE RADIO TUBE IS OFFERED BY GERMAN FIRM

Dr. Siegmund Loewe Develops Tube Which Is Almost a Complete Receiver in Itself, and Is Regarded as a Step in Advance

BERLIN (Special Correspondence) — Radio sets will be greatly simplified in future by a new tube consisting of three tubes and their connections in one, invented by Dr. Siegmund Loewe, head of the Loewe Valve Company, which replaces an entire three-tube set (with the exception of the antenna circuit), having a detector valve and two stages of audio-frequency amplification. It removes the entire wiring and the various parts needed between the first and third valve from the cabinet and embodies them together with all three tubes in concentrated form in one single tube. Yet this tube is no larger than an ordinary loudspeaker tube, measuring 10 centimeters in length and 4½ centimeters in diameter. In future, therefore, it will be merely necessary to attach the new tube to an antenna circuit such as is found in any crystal set in order to hear the local station clearly and with very little distortion in the loudspeaker. Since the tube does not even need a rheostat, the filaments being of such dimensions that the tube can be directly connected with a four-volt battery, the cabinet which may be bought with the tube merely contains a couple of coils, a variable condenser, a valve socket with Dr. Loewe's new three-in-one valve, and a push-button switch.

Dr. Loewe has also constructed a tube containing two stages of radio-frequency amplification. By coupling the two tubes together a set will be obtained equaling a five-tube set, with which distant stations can be heard in the loudspeaker, cutting out the local station.

The three-in-one tube for audio-frequency amplification contains three systems of plate, grid and filament such as are found in ordinary valves, representing the detector valve and the two valves for amplification, as well as the parts connecting them, namely two resistances and a condenser between the first and second and between the second and third systems. The resistances, as well as the condensers, each are in little glass tubes of their own inside the big tube. The resistances are of a completely new type, consisting of a glass rod covered by



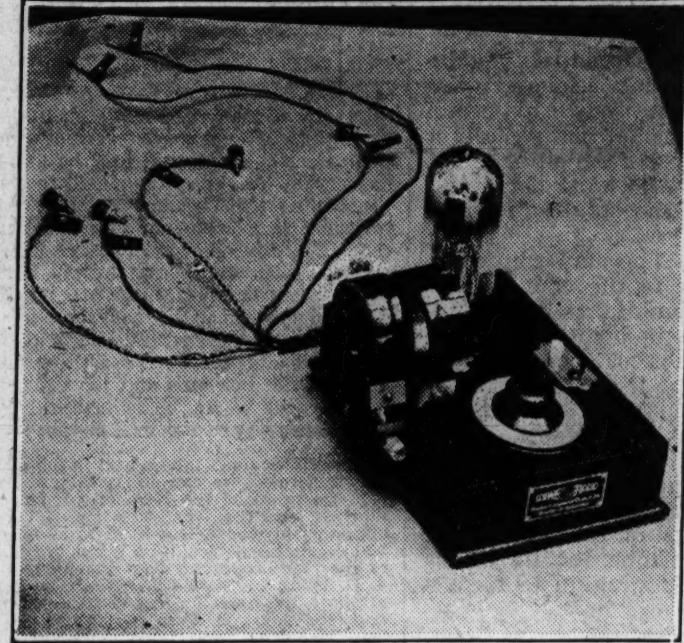
H. Hattwich, Berlin
TWO-IN-ONE
The interior of Dr. Loewe's Two-in-One-Tube, Containing Two Stages of Resistance-Coupled Radio-Frequency Amplification. The Two Systems of Plate, Grid and Filament, Called "Tubes," Are Plainly Visible, Having a Horizontal Position. Between Them Are Three Vertical Glass Tubes, Containing the Two Resistances and the Cylindrical Condenser.

Loewe, however, has overcome this difficulty by using special resistances. His tube can be used down to wavelengths of 200 meters. By changing the wire connection between the tube and the battery the second plate, grid and filament system may be converted into a detector element, the tube then working like a two-tube set, having one stage of radio-frequency amplification and a detector valve.

The one drawback of the three-in-one tube is that the local station cannot be cut out, distant stations can only be heard when the local station ceases sending. When both tubes are coupled by coils, however, the local station can be eliminated and any desired distant station within the range of the set turned in. The two tubes then act like a five-tube set, having two stages of resistance-coupled radio-frequency amplification. The three-in-one tube needs 0.3 amperes, the two-in-one tube 0.17 amperes. The tubes have six prongs and need special sockets. The price of the first is about \$6, that of the latter \$5. A cabinet including a three-in-one tube is sold for less than \$10. The construction of these tubes not only has simplified and cheapened radio sets but at the same time has opened up new ways for experimenting.

Three-in-one
The interior of Dr. Loewe's New Three-in-One Tube. The three systems of Plate, Grid and Filament (Two in Horizontal Position and One in Vertical Position) Can Easily Be Detected. They Have Been Called "Tubes" by the Inventor. In the Lower Portion the Four Resistances and Two Cylindrical Condensers Connecting the First with the Second and the Second with the Third System Are Seen. Each is Contained in a Separate Glass Tube of Itself. This Device Replaces a Three-Tube Set.

A Unique Receiver



This Set, Fitted With One of Dr. Loewe's Three-in-One Tubes, Acts Like a Set Having Three Tubes. It Consists Merely of a Couple of Coils, a Variable Condenser, a Valve Socket With Dr. Loewe's New Three-in-One Valve, and a Push-Button Switch.

Stations Will Aid New Farm Program

Washington, Sept. 20
ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by the Department of Agriculture that approximately 100 effective radiocasting stations, representing every section of the country, will lend their facilities regularly to the department beginning Oct. 4.

The new Government farm programs, which cover a wide scope of interest, are to be brief digests of the most timely pertinent facts woven into story form, carefully adapted to radio presentation, says the department. The fall and winter radiocasting schedule of the radio service of the department includes 20 special programs featuring each week, covering the full range of interests reached by all bureaus of the department.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Optimism and the getting rid of outworn and discredited political dogmas which hamper the field of commercial enterprise are the two great needs of the day in restoring a healthful activity to British trade and commerce, in the opinion of Sir Harold Bowden, managing director of the Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., of Nottingham, and a well-known leader among the younger group of British industrialists, who has just returned from a visit to the United States.

"I have just returned from a land

in which optimism is regarded as an indispensable commercial asset," said Sir Harold, in an interview, "to a country overwhelmed by a pall of industrial gloom. One of the fundamental differences between American business methods and our own today lies in the fact that while the American manufacturer acts on the maxim that supply creates demand, here the tendency is first to make sure of the customer.

"True, it is an easier thing to produce optimistically in a new continent, abounding in inexhaustible natural resources and lightly taxed, than to pour out capital in an old country smitten with industrial dementia and wearing a financial milestone round its neck. None the less, even at such a time as this, I would make an appeal to my fellow industrialists for optimism in their outlook and confidence in their plan for the future.

"The coal stoppage, which is leaving the raw material of all our industries—smoked in the earth, is a nightmare that must pass. There still remain to us our natural resources, our enterprise, resourcefulness and technical skill, the best workmen in the world, and, added to all these, a potential demand for British goods that is world-wide.

"I am not speaking as a mere idealist. In my own company the general strike and the coal stoppage have caused a loss of over £700,000 worth of business, a loss which will, unfortunately, be reflected more than 3000 workers who are interested in the profit-sharing scheme which I recently introduced. But, nevertheless, we are looking ahead with confidence, and spending capital on additional plant and new methods of production. This year we have manufactured 120,000 bicycles. For next year we plan to make 175,000.

"That is what I mean by producing optimistically. Production that is ahead of demand entails progressive methods of salesmanship (which includes advertising), an art in which we are, generally speaking, a decade behind the Americans. Better salesmanship, by creating a new demand—new standards of comfort—stimulates the desire to eat, and, therefore, the will to produce.

"British industry today is encumbered with the deadwood of nineteenth-century political dogmas. If the individual worker cared more for his personal possessions, he would, like the American worker, at buying his own motorcar and his own house, and have no time for the rhetoric of his political leaders.

"Optimism is infectious. Let our employers cultivate it, and thereby break that vicious circle of economic depression that is weighing us down."

BRITISH SAID TO LACK OPTIMISM

Sir Harold Bowden Compares Trade of America With That of Britain

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N. Y. C., West 50th Street—Apartment, furnished, 2 rooms, modern conveniences, unoccupied. Tel. 628-0550.

N. Y. C., 208 W. 92d Street—Large, comfortable room, newly decorated, running water, all improvements, elevator, phone. Reunion 2-8015.

N. Y. C., 410 West End Ave., 8-N—Two rooms, bath, good location, outside room; quiet; convenient; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 210 West 90th, Apt. 12-B—Attractive room, bath, breakfast; rent, \$100. Tel. 628-0540.

N. Y. C., 209 W. 86th—2 rooms, 1 bath, 1 large room; good location; quiet; apartment; elevator. MRS. ALLAN 2-8240.

N. Y. C., Broadway Corner (222 West 84th)—Large, 2 rooms, 1 bath; reasonable; good location. Tel. 628-0550.

N. Y. C., 229 West 10th (Appt. 25)—Attractive, light, immaculate; single room; available; kitchen privileges; elevator.

N. Y. C., 629 West 15th—Two rooms, bath, good location; quiet; outside room; quiet; convenient; reasonable.

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YOUNG LADY desires room in Mt. Vernon, New York. Telephone Ashland 3-5150. MISS SLATER, 700, 110 East 12th St., Tel. Kenmore 0755. Boston, Tel. Aspinwall 2-2278.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., 35 Woodbine Ave.—3 and 4-room apartment, or apartment of 2 or 4 rooms; all improvements; nicely decorated; vicinity of schools and churches. Phone Plainfield 2-2787.

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ROXBURY, MASS.—4-room, 1 bath, 1 large room; 1st floor, Tel. Roxbury 2715.

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THE MAYFAIR, 38 Hemenway St., Boston City; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 522, Tel. 628-0540.

ONE large unfurnished room in New York City; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 522, Tel. 628-0540.

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W. Y. C.—Business woman wants clean, quiet, comfortable room, permanent, monthly; \$40; south of 5th. Howling Green 4229.

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COLLEGE students will do any kind of work; room, board, laundry, etc. in private home or room and meals. Phone 705-1111.

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WILHELM, KROHL, HATS—601 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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Telephone Cedarhurst 3620.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1926

EDITORIALS

The entry of Germany into the League of Nations has somewhat obscured the significance of a not less important event, the coming into force of the various treaties which were signed at Locarno but which were only to become operative after Germany had become a member of the League.

The admission of Germany is a moral gesture, symbolizing the willingness of the main protagonists in the Great War to "bury the hatchet" and to live on more neighborly terms in future. The Locarno treaties are the legal and constitutional framework which is to govern the new relations of the powers of western Europe to one another. It is difficult to say which is the more important. The two events are really two aspects of a single piece of remarkable political reconstruction in post-war Europe.

The Locarno treaties, however, are interesting not only because they provide for reconciliation but because they bring into operation a quite new method of preventing war and preserving the peace. There have been many arbitration treaties in the past, but all of them have excluded the "honor and vital interests" of the signatory powers from the scope of arbitral action. The Covenant of the League of Nations provides for a period of delay after a dispute has broken out during which mediation, conciliation, and other forms of peacemaking can be authoritatively brought into play, but after nine months the parties are free to go to war if an agreement has not been reached. But the Locarno treaties embody an absolute undertaking between the signatories that under no circumstances will they go to war and that they will settle every dispute which may arise between them by a somewhat novel but well-designed form of arbitral procedure.

There are four arbitration treaties of this kind, between Germany on the one side, and France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia respectively on the other. Central and western Europe, therefore, are now legally welded into a unit within which arbitration is substituted for war in every international dispute. Behind these treaties stands the main Locarno Treaty between Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy, whereby the signatories undertake to guarantee the observance of the arbitration treaties between France and Germany and Belgium and Germany and also to guarantee the demilitarization of the Rhineland as provided for under the Treaty of Versailles. The working of the whole system is placed under the supervision of the League of Nations, which has to determine when the obligations it provides for have arisen.

This somewhat ambitious treaty system is not so water-tight as might seem to be the case from a perusal of the written terms. Like all other treaty systems, it depends upon the confidence which the signatories have in one another and upon there being no irreconcilable conflicts of interest between them. Under present day conditions it is self-deception to believe that France and Germany have developed any real confidence in one another, as is shown by the immensity of which has arisen in making any progress toward disarmament and in securing an earlier evacuation of the Rhineland. If the face value of the treaties were their real value, disarmament and the evacuation of the Rhineland would have followed on the morrow of their signature.

The Locarno treaties have been fiercely criticized on the ground that they do not include other elements, such as Russia, Italy and the Balkans, which are perhaps the most likely generators of war. They have been criticized in the British Commonwealth on the ground that they entangle Great Britain too much in the internal affairs of Europe. They have been lauded on the other side as if they were the manifest appearance of a "new heaven and a new earth."

The truth is that the Locarno treaties are an experiment in a new way of international living in Europe. Their real value remains to be proved by experience. They were, as much as anything, an act of faith on the part of statesmen who realized that without faith nothing could save Europe, but that if they went forward courageously they could create a set of treaties which would enable the peoples of Europe to their last offensive stand against law and order. No one believes that they will be successful, even in New York State, in deceiving the women voters and in persuading them to cast their ballots for office seekers committed to their destructive policies. Party lines mean nothing to the women who comprehend their responsibility in what, in the absence of vigilance and fidelity to duty, may prove to be a serious social and political crisis.

Did the conscientious and consecrated women of the United States but realize it, they hold in sacred trust the political destinies of their country. Committed to them by the Nineteenth Amendment is the balance of power in every state and national election. They are in a position to dictate, acting in concert, the choice of those who make the laws and those who administer them. Lacking organization, they are not now in a position to dictate political platforms, but they lack nothing in the ability to repudiate unwise or unprogressive measures when they are proposed, or to elect to office those who represent the political and social ideals which they approve and indorse.

One of the first duties of the Prime Minister of Canada, following the general election, will be to attend the Imperial Conference—as the conference of ministers of the British Commonwealth is termed—in London. About every three years the premiers from overseas assemble in council with the Prime Minister and other Cabinet ministers of Great Britain, to discuss problems which are of mutual concern to all the nations under the British flag.

When the conference convenes this autumn, it is believed that one subject of discussion will relate to the constitutional duties of governors-general, who are in effect the British King's deputies. They represent the British Crown in the self-governing dominions. In Canada particularly, but also in other dominions, it is considered desirable that the Imperial Conference should remove the possibility of misunderstanding with regard to the constitutional authority of the Governor-General. But there is no likelihood that any serious obstacle will be encountered to prevent unanimous agreement.

An affirmation on the part of the conference that the Governor-General's relationship to the Dominion Prime Minister is the same constitutionally as the relationship of the King to the Prime Minister of Great Britain would probably satisfy Canada. One effect of this affirmation

would be to relieve the Governor-General of the responsibility of acting as an umpire between political parties on national issues. He would be guided by the advice of the Dominion Prime Minister on all such occasions, to the same extent as the King is guided by the advice of the British Prime Minister.

Another question which may prove to be more complex is concerned with the policy of co-operation in imperial defense. Mr. Meighen, as leader of the Conservative Party in Canada, has declared against ever again allowing Canadian troops to be sent out of the country on war service, without the people being first consulted in a general election. At the outbreak of the last war, Sir Robert Borden summoned Parliament in an emergency session, to indorse the Dominion Government's action in placing the nation's resources behind Great Britain, and to vote supply for war purposes.

Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader in Canada, has promulgated the policy that the Dominion Parliament must be consulted before the Government can undertake to co-operate with Great Britain in the event of an outbreak of war. But the Conservative leader's policy goes further: before dispatching troops to another country, the consent of the Canadian people would have to be obtained by means of a general election.

It may be found desirable to clear up this new problem in co-operation for imperial defense. The great desire of people in every part of the British Commonwealth is that the occasion for sending troops abroad may never arise again.

Any estimate made in advance of the general elections to be held in those states in which those seeking the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment have put forward candidates avowedly in sympathy with that undertaking will fail to provide a reliable forecast of the result unless it takes

into account the strength of the woman voters. An interesting survey of conditions in parts of New York State by a representative of this newspaper discloses the significant fact that political managers and political candidates may have failed to take into account the important consideration that a vast majority of the women of that State will go to the polls in November and cast their votes for those who are opposed to any modification of the federal prohibition law. It is even intimated that the vote of the women in what is called the up-state section will be practically unanimous against repeal or modification. Merely partisan considerations seem to be disregarded in the determination to assure, not a weakening, but a strengthening of the national enforcement policy. To the American women, wives and mothers, no issue looms larger in their country today than that forced upon them by the persistent effort of the outlawed saloon to rehabilitate itself.

We are convinced that the observing and thinking women of the United States, those affiliated with clubs and associations organized to advance the social, civic and political welfare of their several communities and states, those engaged more definitely in educational work in schools and colleges, those employed in the trades and commerce, and those who devote all their energies and thought to the interests of the home, will agree that not a single conclusive or persuasive argument has been advanced in support of the claims of those office seekers who seek from the voters a warrant permitting them to undo the work which was accomplished only after a half century of concerted effort by these same women and their mothers.

It is not enough to tell these women that because there has not been absolute observance of the law it should be modified so that the appetites of those who insist upon indulgence may be satisfied by a resort to the questionable legalized system under which the saloons were once permitted to prey upon society. They, as well as all others who are able to observe the trend of affairs without prejudice, know that the benefits from prohibition are already greater than can be estimated, and that as enforcement and law-observance become more general these benefits will increase.

It is because of the progress made in enforcing the law, and not because of the alleged failure to compel compliance with it, that the survivors of the lost cause are now engaged in a desperate effort to maintain what may well be their last offensive stand against law and order.

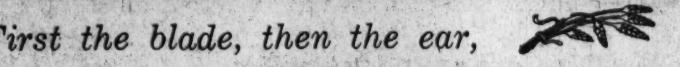
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Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, who was a member of the Cabinet in the last British Labor Government, has become an outspoken critic of the new Labor Party policy for agriculture. This policy, it may be recalled, is based upon state ownership of land. Discussing it in the British Labor weekly newspaper, the New Leader, Colonel Wedgwood says: "Evidently the laborer is not to have land. True, a holding of his own would enable him to stand out against the farmer and protect his wage. But the Agricultural Workers'

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"



EDITORIALS

The Locarno Treaties

Union (Agricultural Trade Union with 30,000 members) is against its members getting land. The union prefers that they should rely on the union. The union thinks that a laborer who gets land is lost to his union and to his caste. I think this is a mistaken belief and socially a bad policy. Self-respect creates the union spirit and it is just those men who work hard and with some hope that are the stoutest men in Cambridgeshire."

This is sound criticism. The man who owns a bit of land has a stake in the country and can be counted upon to maintain the welfare of the community to which he belongs. Colonel Wedgwood's opinion is noticeable as coming from a leading member of the British Labor Party which calls itself socialistic. The British Labor Party, however, is not impervious to truth, and the fact that it retains among its members men like Colonel Wedgwood, who recognize that the socialistic creed of state enterprise and state ownership does not meet every case, is a sign of hope for its future should it ever be called upon again to form a Government for Britain.

It is perhaps by one of those pleasant contrasts which add to the zest of experience that those who indulge in vacations go forth to enjoy the woods and the streams and the flower-decked hills during the season when nature itself is in its busiest mood; and that, as the lingering vacationist now returns to take up the winter's work in office, in school, and in all manner of occupations, nature is beginning to recede into its resting period.

This recession, however, begun in September, and outwardly indicated by the yellowing of the woods, as forerunner of the gorgeous tapestry to be spread abroad in the "moon of the falling leaf," is by no means a mere lapse into idleness or inactivity. Rather, as a fine model for vacation days, is it a time when by natural processes, singularly akin to the qualities of wisdom and providence, the tree is withdrawing from the leaf which has served its purpose, and storing within itself for future use the precious substance with which new tissue is to be formed. Have the vacationists been as wise, during the summer sojourn, in drawing upon the rest-giving inspiration which may be found in quiet meditation and brought as new buoyancy into the necessary coming tasks? By following the analogy, the returned vacationist should see the season's work ahead of him unfolding into full and beautiful flowering of right activity joyously pursued.

But, although September is busily engaged in withdrawing foliage and living creatures into winter rest or habitat, there is yet time for many glowing farewell appearances. The blue fringed gentian, of which the poet wrote, "Thou waitest late, and com'st alone," will bloom in moist low meadows even into later chilly days.

And there is much of loveliness in the final burst of color in the goldenrods, the purple asters, the thinning sprays of chicory, and the crimson sumac spikes.

Cocoons, deceptively like withered leaves, are hanging here and there on bush and shrub, cradling butterfly beauty to come. And the birds are all astir, aware, apparently, of September's transition from summer bounty to autumn glory. Telegraph wires and trees and shrubs and weeds are points of busy conventions, as the southern flight is discussed and twinklingly settled upon.

The cool fresh air is full of promise, and everywhere one looks there is the prolonged consummation of summer's beauty, and evidence of abounding power which includes rest as of the essence of activity. One finds himself looking forward to each new day with expectancy, as if there were yet to be discovered and enjoyed any number of stirring preparations for some great coming event. There is, indeed, an influence in "the bright September morn," which Longfellow well described as

... that nameless splendor everywhere, That wild exhilaration in the air, Which makes the passers in the city street Congratulate each other as they meet.

Broadening Outlook of British Labor

BY SOME travelers Constantinople is remembered as a city of many and marvelous mosques; to others its chief attraction consists in its incomparable situation. Constantinople will long be graven on the writer's memory by reason of the abundance, the excellence, and the comparative cheapness of its caviar. But there are some people who do not care overmuch for caviar. To these Constantinople's chief charms will have no connection with sturgeon. Probably, they will be scenic.

Kinglake's description, written nearly a hundred years ago, will do well enough today, save in a few minor details. It epitomizes the essential charm of Constantinople: its wonderful situation at the meeting place of the waters. Without the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, Constantinople would be an undistinguished Eastern city; with them it is a city of romantic charm:

Even if we don't take a part in the chant about "mosques and minarets," we can still yield praises to Stamboul. We can chant about the harbor; we can say and sing that nowhere else does the sea come so home to a city: there are no pebbly shores—no sand-bars—no silty river-beds—no black canals—no locks or docks to divide the very heart of the place from its deep water.

If, being in the noisiest part of Stamboul, you would stroll to the quiet side of the way amidst those cypresses opposite, you will cross the fathomless Bosphorus. If you would go from your hotel to the bazaars, you must pass by the bright blue pathway of the Golden Horn, with ferryboats hastening to and fro, the sound of their sirens reaching up faintly to the hilltop. In front, Constantinople lies outspread in magnificent panorama. All around is utter peace and beauty, with possibly a hanoum or two moving slowly here and there but more probably no living thing save yourself and the kites, wheeling 200 feet below, above the cerulean water.

Santa-Sophia, the supreme achievement of Byzantine art, must be seen by every visitor, and there are half a dozen other mosques which certainly ought to be visited. The bazaars are fascinating but at present seem rather poverty-stricken compared with those of Cairo. All the merchants agree that trade is very bad, owing, partly to the general economic crisis in Turkey, partly to the numerous vexatious and hampering taxes imposed by the Kemalist Government and partly to various other factors.

Sight-seeing in Constantinople is not expensive. Trams and ferryboats and taxis, too, are very cheap. Restaurant charges for ordinary fare are not high, but if meals are ordered à la carte they are decidedly expensive.

Hotel rates are fantastic, especially with the 30 per cent luxury tax added, and supplementary charges and "extras" are encountered at every turn.

Not least of the attractions of Constantinople is that there are no guides. Even at Santa-Sophia you may quietly shed your shoes and slip in unobserved among the hatted Moslems.

Exit Summer

The Charm of Constantinople

easily travel in precisely the opposite direction from that in which lies his destination, it is almost impossible in Constantinople to go the wrong way.

The excellent service of ferry steamers is one of the city's chief attractions. For an expenditure of less than one shilling a three-and-a-half-hour trip may be taken up the European shore of the Bosphorus to the entrance to the Black Sea and back along the Asiatic shore. This is a delightful excursion, passing sites of historic interest all the way. Even in July it is very cool on board the steamers and near the Black Sea the wind blows really cold.

Other pleasant steamboat trips are to the Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora; to Haidar Pasha, on the Asiatic shore, and up the Golden Horn to Eyoub. Comparatively few tourists seem to make the latter excursion, though it is one of the most attractive around Constantinople. The tomb of Eyoub, the standard bearer of the prophet, is not very pretentious, but the mosque in which it is situated and the whole suburb of Eyoub are places where peace and calm seem marvellously present.

Behind Eyoub is a hillside where the headstones of neglected tombs lie scattered as they have fallen, in picturesque disarray. Above, cypress trees sigh in the breeze, below are the blue waters of the Golden Horn, with ferryboats hastening to and fro, the sound of their sirens reaching up faintly to the hilltop. In front, Constantinople lies outspread in magnificent panorama. All around is utter peace and beauty, with possibly a hanoum or two moving slowly here and there but more probably no living thing save yourself and the kites, wheeling 200 feet below, above the cerulean water.

Santa-Sophia, the supreme achievement of Byzantine art, must be seen by every visitor, and there are half a dozen other mosques which certainly ought to be visited. The bazaars are fascinating but at present seem rather poverty-stricken compared with those of Cairo. All the merchants agree that trade is very bad, owing, partly to the general economic crisis in Turkey, partly to the numerous vexatious and hampering taxes imposed by the Kemalist Government and partly to various other factors.

Sight-seeing in Constantinople is not expensive. Trams and ferryboats and taxis, too, are very cheap. Restaurant charges for ordinary fare are not high, but if meals are ordered à la carte they are decidedly expensive.

Hotel rates are fantastic, especially with the 30 per cent luxury tax added, and supplementary charges and "extras" are encountered at every turn.

Not least of the attractions of Constantinople is that there are no guides. Even at Santa-Sophia you may quietly shed your shoes and slip in unobserved among the hatted Moslems.

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

IT IS difficult, in Geneva, to escape from the all-pervading sense of activity which marks the days when the Assembly of the League of Nations is in session. It is the time of year when the mountains take on their most radiant beauty and the eternal snows of Mont Blanc stand out in startling clearness. Nothing is more delightful than to leave the crowded streets thronged with automobiles, and make a tour around the lake, to dine at one of the villages near, at Coppet or Bellavie, in some little restaurant in a shady retreat under the pollard plane trees by the lake, from which one may watch the lights of Evian across the bay, twinkling like stars beneath the deep shadows of the mountains.

For the busy statesmen who come to Geneva in September there is always a welcome at the villas owned by hospitable American hostesses, who offer them a safe retreat after their day's work, from the over-eager journalists. There they meet to talk over the affairs of Europe and many a tangled knot in the web of diplomacy has been untied in quiet conversations after dinner by the calm waters of the lake. Was it not at Locarno that Aristide Briand and Dr. Luther met at a wayside inn on the shore of Lake Maggiore to discuss the pact which was to reconcile France and Germany? No one can object to secret diplomacy of this kind, the object of which is to smooth away prejudices or misunderstandings which stand in the way of international friendship. Aristide Briand loves to drive out in the cool of the evening, when he is staying in Geneva, to a little village in the French Jura where an excellent dinner is served by a chef who was once famous in Paris. However preoccupied with cares of state he may have been during the day, the French Foreign Secretary is like a boy let loose from school when he finds himself on his native heath again.

Near the principal railroad station in Geneva, is a little oasis of green where the cabmen like to sit and eat their midday meal beneath the trees. Here around them hop sparrows and chaffinches, and sometimes a greenfinch or blackbird, to pick up the crumbs which are thrown to them. One day one of the cabmen was observed to jump to his feet, violently clasp his hands and execute a kind of war dance. An onlooker, interested in this extraordinary exhibition, observed a cat slinking away into the bushes, which another cabman proceeded to chase over the palings. In answer to a protest against this apparently unkind behavior, the two cabmen explained that the cat disturbed their little birds. When peace had been restored, and pussy had disappeared, one of the bird lovers whistled softly, and down from a tree came a pet chaffinch, which perched on the back of the bench on which he was sitting. It had been waiting for its dinner until the cat had been driven away. A number of sparrows then arrived for their midday meal, and the cabman was heard to say that, as long as he was there, their sanctuary was safe.

Geneva has the proud reputation of being one of the most smokeless cities in Europe. It is a pity, therefore, that the factory chimneys, which have lately sprung up in the outskirts of the town, should be allowed to belch forth columns of black smoke in the morning and evening, and that the steamers on the lake should do the same. With a little ingenuity this nuisance could surely be avoided, for chimneys and smokestacks can be so built as to consume their smoke and thus avoid distributing smuts.

Some of the most enjoyable trips in Switzerland are to be made from Geneva by public automobiles running to Chamonix and Annecy, St. Cergue and the Col de La Fauille and other places famous for the beauty of their scenery. The Fauille trip, which takes tourists into the heart of the Jura Mountains, is a particularly pleasant one, although by far the most popular of all the trips is that to Chamonix, which is reached in three hours from Geneva. As the road curves round the steep ascent, the majestic snow-clad heights of Mont Blanc come into view, to disappear for a moment and re-emerge as the road sweeps clear of the intervening ridges.

The excursions into France are the most sought after because the prices are cheaper, owing to the rate of exchange. But the writer's experience is that one gains very little by making the trip over the frontier for shopping purposes. The goods are certainly cheaper, but the boots and shoes and clothing which are bought in Annemasse, which is the nearest French town to Geneva, do not last nearly as long as Swiss goods of the same kind. Nevertheless, people will not believe this, and in Annemasse big stores and new shops have sprung up to supply the demand for cheapness. Naturally, the Swiss shopkeepers look askance at this exodus across the frontier, and they are always asking for a higher tariff as a protection against French competition. One good result, from the consumer's point of view, is that prices have fallen